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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 130

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1936

PRICE: ONE ANNA

Mahars To Renounce Hindu Religion

No Worship
Of Deities
Hindu Festivals Not To
Be Observed
Pilgrimage, Waste Of Money
And Time

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MAHAR CONFERENCE'S RESOLUTIONS

The Bombay Presidency Mahar Conference which concluded its deliberations on Sunday night, declared that the change of religion was the only remedy for the community to attain equality and freedom, and assured Dr. Ambedkar that the Mahar community was prepared to change their religion.

The Conference urged on the Mahar community to leave henceforth, as a preliminary step towards the change of religion, worshipping Hindu deities and stop observing the Hindu festivals and visiting their holy places.

The Conference met at a special pandal at Vincent Road, Dadar, and was attended by nearly 10,000 people, including a large number of women. Mr. B. S. Venkatrao presided.

AMBEDKAR'S LENGTHY SPEECH
The session scheduled to resume at 8 a.m. actually began at about 10 a.m., and at 12 noon adjourned till 5-30 p.m. after Dr. Ambedkar delivered his speech in Marathi, covering about 150 written pages to read which he nearly took two hours to do.

Excellent arrangements were made, and the volunteers acquitted themselves creditably. Songs of praise to Dr. Ambedkar were sung by girls, volunteers and poets heeling from mofussil.

With rapt attention the Doctor's speech was heard by the audience, and the speech was constantly punctuated by cries of "Dr. Ambedkar-ki-jai," the lead having been given mostly by the volunteers.

TARRED BY SAME BRUSH

The Mahatma, "Caste Hindus" and "Reformers" were tarred by the same brush by Dr. Ambedkar in the course of his speech, and not even a slight reference was made to the uplift work that the Harijan Board has been doing for the past four years.

Several Muslims and Sikhs attended the Conference.
(For Dr. Ambedkar's speech see page 16).

EVENING SESSION

Change Of Religion Only Remedy

At the resumed session in the evening Mr. Baburao K. Chakwad (Nasik) moved the following resolution:

"This Conference of the Mahar community in the Bombay Presidency, after thorough consideration, declares (a) that change of religion was the only remedy for the Mahar community to attain equality and freedom, (b) assures Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, their accredited leader, that the Mahar community is prepared to change their religion "en masse" and (c) urges on the Mahar community as a preliminary step towards change of religion to leave henceforth worshipping of the Hindu deities, putting stop to the observance of Hindu festivals and visiting their holy places.

Speaking on the resolution, the mover remarked that their bitter experience at Mahad, Nasik and Kavatha had shown them the stark realities of the situation, tearing on their minds the dire

need of a change of religion to escape tyranny from the caste-Hindus.

Supporting the resolution, Mrs. Sonubai Salgi Dave and several other women emphasised the view that Dr. Ambedkar's lead was the correct one, which sought to remedy the evil, and exhorted the audience to pass heartily the resolution.

WASTE OF TIME & MONEY
The President in putting the resolution to vote remarked that pilgrimage to Pandharpur and other Hindu religious centres was a waste of money and time, and if they refrained from doing so then they could concentrate their attention to the uplift of masses in a better way.

After the resolution was put to vote, it was passed unanimously.

Another resolution urging on the Mahar community to be subscribers of a weekly paper called "Janata" founded by Dr. Ambedkar.

After the business was over, cries of "Ambedkar-ki-jai" rent the air, and the audience were treated to music and "tamasha" till late at night.

President Lays Foundation Of Ashram

LAHORE, May 31.

On his way to attend the Sarhali Political Conference Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru halted at village Khaira at 8-50 this morning when nearly 4,000 villagers collected to have Panditji's 'darshan'.

The advantage of Panditji's presence was taken by the organisers of the Bharat Seva Ashram, Khaira, to have the foundation stone of the Ashram laid by him. Panditji while laying the foundation stone made a short speech.

Panditji was presented with a purse.—United Press.

Government for-mercy and the latter commuted the death penalty into rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

"QUEEN MARY"

Unable To Beat
"Normandie" Owing
To Fog

"BETTER LUCK
NEXT TIME"

LONDON, May 31.
The "Queen Mary", on her third day's run, covered 678 miles despite fog.

Her position at noon shows her to be 1517 miles from Chermburg which she covered at the average speed of 29.15 knots. It is expected that she will arrive in quarantine at 10-00 (New York time) tomorrow.

Parish—"Bad luck, better luck next time" sportingly commented the Frenchman in the street, learning that fog has told the chance of beating the "Normandie."

UNABLE TO BEAT "NORMANDIE'S" RECORD?

LONDON, May 31.
Reuter's Special Correspondent aboard the "Queen Mary" wirelesses that the fog has now entirely dispersed and that the vessel is forging ahead in a moderate sea and under a laden sky.

The "Queen Mary's" hope of securing the blue ribbon on this trip appears to have been definitely abandoned, according to Reuter's Special Correspondent aboard the vessel.—Reuter.

Fog Encircles

"Queen Mary"

LONDON, May 31.
Reuter's special correspondent aboard "Queen Mary" wirelesses that fog has thickened and visibility is practically nil.

Increase In Speed Despite Rain

LONDON, May 31.
Reuter's Special Correspondent aboard "Queen Mary", wirelesses that fog is lifting. Heavy rain is falling. Stiff breeze got up, siren only sounding intermittently.

The vessel is increasing in speed and is estimated now to be doing just over 20 knots.—Reuter.

747 Miles Covered On First Day

RUGBY, May 30.

Great interest continues in the progress of the liner, "Queen Mary", on her maiden voyage to New York and newspapers print descriptive reports from their special correspondents on board. It is generally believed that no special effort will be made on this trip to establish a record at the expense of proper care for new machinery which has still to be "run in."

At the same time there is gratification at the news that the great liner is proving so comfortable and that without special effort she was able slightly to exceed on the first full day's run mileage of the French liner "Normandie," the present holder of the "blue ribbon" on her first day. The distance covered was 747 miles compared with the "Normandie's" 744.—B.O.W.

LANDLORDS AND COMPENSATION

ALLAHABAD.

A questionnaire has been prepared by the U. P. Congress Committee with reference to the inquiry which a sub-committee will make regarding the condition of peasants in the United Provinces.

The questionnaire asks whether a reduction in rents by half would bring relief to tenants in a permanent way and whether that would be a fair rent. It inquires about the percentage the landlords realise and whether any of them have to pay land revenue from their own pockets. Whether a tenant is turned out even when he pays rent because others pay "nazrana" (presents) to the landlord. Whether the advantage of Government remissions is not enjoyed by tenants because the

THE BROTHERS MEET

No Instructions Yet About
Subhas Bose Having Walk
Outside Residence

KURSEONG, May 31.
Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose who arrived here yesterday morning had an interview this afternoon with his brother, Mr. Subhas Bose, at present detained in the former's bungalow.

Local inquiries show that Mr. Subhas Bose has slightly improved in health. No instructions from proper authorities have yet been received as regards Mr. Subhas Bose's movements outside the bungalow.

It is recalled that Mr. Sarat Bose, when detained here under the same regulation, had been allowed to walk two miles every day.—A. P.

landlords debit the rental remissions to old arrears. Is it necessary to write off all arrears?

INDEBTEDNESS
Regarding indebtedness the questionnaire enters into details and asks whether money-lenders keep correct accounts, whether they use proper methods for realisation, whether Co-operative Banks function usefully and can tenants clear off debts by selling their entire possessions.

On the Zemindari system the first question asked is whether this system should be allowed to continue and what effect will this abolition have on the freedom of movement of the Congress. Will the movement be adversely affected?

Will Zemindars help the Congress financially or otherwise? Should they be given some compensation on the abolition of the Zemindari system and will Government bonds serve the purpose? Will Zemindars sympathise with the Congress on knowing that they will get compensation? Is it possible for the Government to purchase all lands from Zemindars and then to resell it to tenants, realising money by instalments? Who should own land, the Governor or the tenants? Will it appeal to small Zemindars and tenants if all land is acquired without compensation and common farming is done, all sharing in the profits?

In connection with this a Punjab incident is recalled where some peasants collectively cultivated land and then shared the profits according to the area of land owned by them, respectively.

There are also questions relating to labourers, "begar" illegal revenues of Zemindars canal dues, village uplift and formation of organisation.—"Pioneer."

"ARBITRARY" RULING

The Chairman along with two others left the meeting but the remaining eight members passed a resolution declaring that the ruling was arbitrary and against the bylaws and hence not binding on the members. The resolution also held that the Deputy Commissioner was not right in holding that the matter was outside the scope of the committee and declared that the existence of various circulars regarding the presentation of address was of the fact that the committee was competent to discuss the subject.

It was ultimately resolved that the Civic address presented to Pandit Jawaharlal and be read in the absence of the vice-president by Sardar Santsingh.—A. P.

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AWARD FOR AMY

Royal Aero Club
Gold Medal For
Cape Flight

RUGBY, May 30.

In recognition of her many Empire flights, the Royal Aero Club has awarded its gold medal to Mrs. Amy Mollison who recently beat three records on her flight from England to Cape and back. Last year, the medal was awarded to C. W. A. Scott and T. Campbell Black for their victory in the air race from England to Australia.—B.O.W.

ADDRESS TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Lyallpur Municipality
Ignores Dy. Commissioner's Order

LYALLPUR, May 30.

Considerable excitement prevailed when a meeting of the Municipal Committee was held this evening to consider the Deputy Commissioner's order suspending the Committee's resolution to present an address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on June 1st. On the ground that the matter was not connected with the functions and duties of the Committee as prescribed by the Municipal Act.

In the absence of the president, the Vice-President, presiding, informed the House that in view of the order of the Deputy Commissioner suspending the resolution, he would not allow discussion on the subject and adjourned the meeting.

Sardar Santsingh M. L. A. protested against the ruling of the chairman alleging that it had been given without hearing them.

"ARBITRARY" RULING

The Chairman along with two others left the meeting but the remaining eight members passed a resolution declaring that the ruling was arbitrary and against the bylaws and hence not binding on the members. The resolution also held that the Deputy Commissioner was not right in holding that the matter was outside the scope of the committee and declared that the existence of various circulars regarding the presentation of address was of the fact that the committee was competent to discuss the subject.

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"I Am Missionary Of Independence"

Congress President Condemns
Communalist Activities
In Punjab

GUJRANWALA, May 30.

Addressing the open session of the Punjab Political Conference this evening Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that they were assembled to discuss not old issues but new problems of poverty and starvation of millions of their countrymen.

The day had come, said Pandit Nehru when they have to learn to think and ponder over real issues. Particularly is the case in the Punjab where people in spite of their enthusiasm were apt to be easily carried away by minor issues.

Turning to the Communal Award, Pandit Nehru said that he was aware of the agitation against the attitude of the Congress in regard to the Award which had been started by the Hindu Mahasabha and the so-called Congress Nationalist Party. Winding up, he said that anyone who believed in independence for his country would never accept the Communal Award. I am for independence and so is the Congress and neither I nor the Congress accept the award.

Pandit Nehru reiterated his faith in Socialism and said it was the only remedy for all ills. He would not allow discussion on the subject and adjourned the meeting.

Sardar Santsingh M. L. A. protested against the ruling of the chairman alleging that it had been given without hearing them.

The Address recounted, the services rendered by the Nehru family in the cause of the country's freedom and referred to the country's loss by Mrs. Kamala Nehru's death.

"REFORMS" UNACCEPTABLE
After Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's speech, the Conference adopted fifteen resolutions. The Conference reiterated that the new constitution is completely unacceptable to India and appealed to the people to support the Congress. Hoping that the Punjab would complete the enrolment of 60,000 members, the Conference recommended the formation of Provincial Volunteer Corps and appointed a sub-committee to devise ways and means for getting in more direct touch with the working classes.

Reiterating its faith on Joint Electorates the Conference appealed to the people to create an atmosphere of mutual goodwill and confidence, for its adoption and advised the people not to be a party to any world war.

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but the present one surpassed with glorious strides.

People lined on either side of the route from the Canal (about three miles from the city) right up to the Bazar. The town put on a gala appearance.

Mr. Bakshi Kanhayalal, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Sardar Avtar Singh and other Congress workers received the Congress President.

ARCHES OF WELCOME

The procession passed through more than a hundred beautiful arches. The first gate was "Jawaharlal Gate" and other gates have been given names like the "Kamala Gate," the "Motilal Gate," the "Gandhi Gate," the "Karl Marx Gate" and the "Lenin Gate." The Railway Bazar, the Kasers Bazar, the Khandwala Bazar and the other main streets were artistically decorated.

The whole route was more than a mile long covered so as to afford protection against the sun to the fifty thousand people, who came from far off districts, including Sialkot, Jhelum, Thana, Gujrat, Rawalpindi, Campbellpur and Attock and the surrounding villages to see and hear the Congress president.

About 200 electric fans have been fixed in the streets. Hindus, and Mussalmans vied with each other in decorations and offered sweets and cold water to people.

More than two hundred Akalis armed with naked swords, Akhar volunteers armed with dandas, and National League volunteers, Sewa Samiti Scouts, Belcha Volunteers and Mahabir Dal volunteers, presented salutes to the Congress President, as he entered the city.

The Jain Mandir was specially decorated and an elephant with "Rath" made of silver was the chief attraction.

WORKERS AND PEASANTS WELCOME HIM

Workers and Kisans were all in gala spirit and mustered strong. Any anti-Congressman onlooker would have said that those Kisans and workers considered the Pandit as their saviour.

The red flag prominently was displayed. Socialist slogans were raised at every inch of space in the bazaar, at shops and on the house tops, occupied by the spectators. People perched on electric and telephone poles and trees. There was a tremendous rush—a veritable stampede—and in order to avoid the intolerable strain, Panditji left the procession abruptly.

This caused great disappointment among the people who have been waiting in the streets to have just a "Darshan" of the great soul and idol of the nation. But they did not stop at that, but rushed in gigantic groups to the Reception Committee Office, where Panditji had cleverly escaped. They became terribly clamorous and insisted upon having Panditji's "darshan." The Congress President at last appeared in the balcony and greeted the vast concourse and was greeted with vociferous cheers. "Jawaharlal-ki-jai" shouts would have reached at least a mile distance, because they were so loud.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

NEGUS BOUND FOR LONDON

GIBRALTAR, May 31.

The Emperor of Abyssinia left for London aboard the liner "Orford".—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No. The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No. The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Dear Babu (Lakshman Singh Chauhan). Please do return home or let us know your whereabouts. We are all extremely anxious. Your mother is ill. Return home at once and bring comfort to us all. If you are in Bombay see me at Orient Hotel, Crawford Market, Bombay. Bharat Singh Chauhan. (6250).

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Young Roman Catholic of a respectable family, diplomaed Accountant with mazzin wishes to marry a highly educated and handsome girl. Europeans or Anglo-Indians preferred. Correspondence confidential. Please write giving full information to Box No. 6256, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a suitable Brahmin match for a most accomplished and educated Gaur Brahmin girl aged 15, only daughter of a very big landlord, Jagirdar and Rajah possessing a very good estate. Boy must be handsome, well-educated and between 16 and 22 years, belonging to a very high and respectable family of an estate or state, etc. Other Brahmins of high class can also correspond. Box No. 215, Federal Advertisers, 139, Meadows Street, Fort, 2nd Floor. (6259).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted experienced B.A., B.T. strong in English, History, Geography for High School in East Khandesh. Apply with anna stamp, Box No. 6249, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Office Assistant knowing type-writing for commercial concern. Permanent job for a willing worker. Salary Rs. 35/5/80. Cash security Rs. 250 essential. Six months binding. Apply Box 6258, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Guarantee broker for consignors of wool to Liverpool for sale in public auctions. For terms apply Box 6225 "Bombay Chronicle".

Clerk required to look after letting and renting of a large property comprising several shops. Apply stating full particulars and salary required, Box No. 6240, "Bombay Chronicle".

A Clerk and a Cashier—Lecturer with knowledge of Gujarati on Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 p.m. respectively with free quarters at Anglo-American College, P. T. Madras. Cash security Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 respectively. Grams: Camisla, Madras. (6245).

Wanted an Inter-trained mistress, strong in Hindi for School and a trained Mdwife for Hospital. Apply stating qualifications and minimum pay acceptable before 25th June, Secretary, Jyajeerao Cotton Mills, Ltd., Gwalior. 3247.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Artist for newspaper work. Apply to the Manager, the Bombay Chronicle.

Wanted immediately Rent Farming Contractors to take up on Contract Basis charge of Building North of Bombay. For further particulars apply P. O. Box No. 6236, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Tutor for teaching perfect French and other subjects to higher standard student at Vile Parle morning 8 to 10. Apply Box No. 6238, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

To Let, Big and Small Godowns at Helal Building, Mount Road, Mazagaon. Apply to the Pathan on the Spot, or Phone: 21532. (6210).

15. HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

Wanted Bungalow 200 sq. ft. built Hindu locality between Dadar and Vile-Parle, within 10 minutes from Station. About Rs. 12,000. 'Bona fide' parties need apply with full details to Box No. 6251, "Bombay Chronicle".

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let, Shops, Flats and Blocks, at Helal Building, Mount Road, Mazagaon, Hamed Building, Ripon Road, Byculla, Palsal Building, Dongri, Bombay. Apply to the Pathan on the Spot, or Phone: 21532. (6229).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

Chowpatty, Sandhurst Bridge, top "Chowpatty Chambers" 3 to 6 Rooms' flats. Overlooking sea, Hindoos only. Lift. Rent 70 to 250. (6233).

44. MEDICAL.

Piles. If not cured by thousands of remedies, blood does not stop flowing from them, you wish life-long cure within 3 days. See personally C. V. Salayawala, Piles Specialist, corner Dadiseth Agiyari Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (6093).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Central College for Women, Nagpur. Residential College, first grade, affiliated to University. All arts subjects including Hindi, civics, Geography, Domestic Science, Urdu, and Persian. Also extra subjects of feminine interest. Qualified residential staff. New session opens 4th July. For Prospectus apply Principal. 3250.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted:—Matriculates for admission into the Overseer Class of the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by the U.P. Govt. Applications for July Session 1936, are being entertained now. Apply for free Prospectus and admission form to the Principal. (6218).

Admissions now are open for Cambridge December examination. Term begins on the 1st of June. Ensure early admissions. Classes regularly conducted. Staff efficient. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road. (3196).

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings, and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (6156).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Any subject. Send us your list of wants. New books received every week from Europe and America. Catalogues sent free. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. (3217).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Liquidate 225-Rupce-Loan By Fifteen 16-12-Rupce-Monthly-Installments. Consult the Dwarakabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street Thakurwar. (6001).

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch	Per insertion.
1st Insertion	 Rs.	7-8-0
2nd Insertion	 Rs.	5-8-0
3rd Insertion	 Rs.	4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	 Rs.	3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

LOST OR MISLAID

Three Certificates in respect of Shares Nos. 5976, 7131 and 293 in the Phoenix Mills, Ltd., standing in the name of late Mr. Manilal Hemchandra have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within a fortnight to the Registered Office of the Company No. 143 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise duplicate Share Certificates will be issued. 1st June, 1936. 6255

NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY 2.

(RECOGNISED BY FOREIGN UNIVERSITY DENTAL COLLEGES). Fourth Annual Session Opens on Wednesday, July 1st, 1936.

FOUR YEARS' COURSE LEADING UP to the L.D.S.C. (Bombay) Diploma. Entrance Requirements:—Matriculation of any Indian University.

For prospectus and Registration apply to: V. M. DESAI, the Dean, NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE, Lamington Road, Bombay, 8.

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Public Notices.

NOTIFICATION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT. Bombay Castle, 27th May, 1936. No. 4563/28.

It is hereby notified that the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) propose to nominate two candidates trained in Forestry to class I of the Bombay Forest Service. The candidates selected for nomination must not ordinarily be more than 30 years of age on 1st July 1936 and must have completed a course of training in Forestry at an institution recognised by Government for a minimum period of two years and obtained a diploma or degree in Forestry from that institution. Applications must reach the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay, on or before 30th June, 1936. Intending candidates should apply for particulars to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay. By Order of the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments), T. T. KOTHAVALA, Officiating Secretary to Government.

In the matter of the NEW JAMNERR GINNING, PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the creditors of the abovesaid Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 22nd June, 1936 being the day for that purpose fixed by the Liquidator of the said Company to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the undersigned and if so required by notice in writing from the Liquidator or by Solicitors to come in and prove their said claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. Dated this 31st day of May, 1936. HOMI RUSTOMJI KERAWALLA, Liquidator. (3283)

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 95 OF 1935.

Messrs. GOBHAI KARANJIA, LIMITED, a Limited Company, having its Registered Office at 238-40, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3, without the Fort of Bombay Plaintiffs

v/s

Messrs. ESMAIL VIRJI & COMPANY, of Bombay, a firm, carrying on business at Khoja Moholla, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay Defendants.

To, 1. ESMAIL VIRJI, 2. KARMAJI VIRJI and 3. PEERMAHOMED VIRJI. Notices under O.XXI, r. 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The partners in the abovesaid defendant firm TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O.XXI, r. 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 19th day of June, 1936, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced and order against you on the 27th day of March, 1935, and 28th February, 1936, respectively in the above suit. Dated this 30th day of March, 1936.

(Seal of the High Court at Bombay) (Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master. (Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 30th day of March, 1936. Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs. 3287.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF NON-FERROUS SCRAP AT G.I.P. RLY. MECHANICAL BRANCH STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway (Bombay), sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place on MONDAY, the 8th June, 1936, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) lots of Non-Ferrous scrap including Aluminium scrap, brass scrap consisting of cut pieces, borings, bronze scrap consisting of tubes, axle boxes, engine fittings, etc., Copper scrap, German silver scrap, gun metal scrap, lead scrap, white metal scrap, borings, Zinc scrap, etc. DEPOSIT:—10 per cent. in cash. BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MATERIAL OF BOMBAY RADIO

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 5th June, 1936, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Bombay Radio Station, Santa Cruz, under instructions from Deputy Assistant Engineer, Wireless, Bombay Radio, Unserviceable Material including:—

Relay Key, Relay Marconi, Carborundum Crystals, Resistance, Switch, Magnifier, Telephone Jack box, Plugs, Wave meter, Marconi signalling, Motor Blower, Slab Resistances, Lamp board, Motor Starter, Battery, Accumulators, Glass boxes, etc. Terms:—25 per cent. Deposit. GANDHI & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALE of immovable property at Temker Street on SATURDAY, the 6th June, 1936 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises of the direction on behalf of Shaikh Husein Shaikh Cassum Ebi who is entitled to a 2/3rd share in the following property and by the direction on behalf of Mahomed Husein Shaikh Mahomed Yusuf Bhuyan, Abdoel Rahmaan Shaikh Mahomed Yusuf Bhuyan, Mahomed Yusuf Shaikh Mahomed Yusuf Bhuyan all minors who are entitled to the remaining 1/3 share in the said property and with the consent and concurrence of Messrs. Keshirimal Vardichand & Co., Mortgagees of the said 1/3rd share and with the consent and concurrence of Messrs. Motilal Udaji & Co., sub mortgagees of the said 1/3rd share.

ALL that piece of quit and ground rent land admeasuring about 133-3/9 sq. yards together with a dwelling house thereon situate at the East side of the Temker Street bearing Collector's Old No. 1194, New No. 8348 Old Survey No. 2/2330, New Survey No. 3784 and Cadastral Survey No. 1262 of Byculla Division and Municipal E Ward No. 121 and Street Nos. 111-113.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pereira Fazulbhoy & Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, 101, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

12 GREAT STARS IN THE BIGGEST DANCING ROMANCE EVER!

COLLEEN

DICK POWELL RUBY KEELER

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Louise FAZENDA Paul Draper, 190's of Film - 3 Best Bits & Warner Bros. Picture

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FOR THREE DAYS

"FIRST WORLD WAR"

MANY—MUCH THE WISER ON SEEING

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PREMIER FILMS BOISTEROUSLY FUNNY COMEDY.

The contrasting of two peculiar types of sons-in-law

Featuring:—HIRA, JAMSHEDJI, AMMU, JAMNA, ALIDADAN, SYED AHMED, RUSTON POONA, WALLA, GULAM RASOOL AND GANI.

GUJARATI VERSION

Director: HOMI MASTER.

Daily shows at 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m. Matinee show at 2-30 p.m. on all holidays and Saturday and Sunday.

THE GREAT RUSH TO GET WISER IS ON AT

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Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-30 Matinee at 2-30 on Sat. & Sun.

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For freights and other particulars apply to:—Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

U. S. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIANS

For 4 Year Course At Montana School Of Mining

CALCUTTA. (By Mail.) The Consul-General for America has informed the Calcutta University that a scholarship for the academic year of 1936-37 is available for Indian students at the Montana School of Mines. The school, says he, is located in one of the principal mining and metallurgical centres of the world and offers a 4-year course leading to a Bachelor of Science degree in the fields of mining engineering, metallurgy including ceramics. The scholarship amounts to 125 dollars a year. The holder is exempted from non-resident tuition-fee of 75 dollars a year and from other fees amounting to approximately 50 dollars. It is, however, required that the holder of the scholarship pays the general deposit, health and student activities fees, which amount to approximately 30 dollars. Board and room in the new resident hall costs 30 dollars a month.

NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS. Only scholarship is offered for each consular district. In the case of Calcutta consular district this would signify Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, the United Provinces, the municipal districts of Delhi and Simla, the Indian States within this area, Sikkim, Bhutan and Nepal. If, however, two or perhaps more students should be interested they may make applications in the usual way direct to Dr. Francis A. Thomson, President, Montana School of Mines, Butte, Montana not later than August, 1936 and applications should be accompanied by an official record of studies pursued and a recommendation from the Principal of the school last attended.

Candidates are required to have a sufficient command of English and their preparation should be equivalent to that of a good 4-year American High School course in which algebra and geometry are included.—A.P.

DEDICATED LIFE TO PUBLIC SERVICE

Arya Samajists Mourn Death Of Pt. Keshav Dev Sharma

To mourn the death of Pandit Keshav Dev Sharma a condolence meeting was held on Sunday at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Fort Arya Samaj Mandir under the Presidentship of Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma. Swami Omkar Saccidanandji and the president gave a brief description of the work done by the late Panditji. The following resolution proposed by Mr. D. T. Kanehan was passed unanimously. "The members of the Fort Arya Samaj were shocked to hear the death of Pandit Keshav Devji who was well-known for his magnificent and meritorious services in the Arya Samaj field and also who had dedicated his whole life to Hindi Prachar and the service of the mother country. We sympathise with the family of the deceased and pray God to give them strength and courage to bear the calamity."

Central

Near Albless Baug Charni Road—Off Queen's Road

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30, 10 p.m.

The toughest guy on two feet!

It took a kid and his dog to soften him up!

Tough Guy

Hunted by G. Men and Gunmen alike!

JACKIE COOPER JOSEPH CALLEIA RIN TIN TIN Junior

in the year's fastest moving picture

Plans open. 'Phone 27787.

A Page About Industries And Engineering

Progress Of Soap Industry In Japan

It Dates Back To 1871 When They Learnt Soap Making From Europe

It was in the Tempo era (1830-43) that laundry soap called "palm" was first introduced to this country by Dutch traders. Having little knowledge of the western invention, however, the Japanese of those days made a plaything of it using it make bubbles.

Consequently, no one saw any point in launching the manufacture of soap.

But curiosity is the mother of knowledge. As "the black ships" began visiting the shores of the Island Empire in increasing numbers, supplying the topknotted citizens of the Shogunate with an increased amount of western soap, the people became enlightened as to its use.

The demand for the soap grew to a considerable extent in the period just before the Meiji Restoration. And early in the Meiji era some Japanese were enterprising enough to undertake the manufacture of the first Japan-made soap, though the scale and output of their rudimentary industry was negligibly small.

As far as is recorded in history the soap industry in Japan dates from 1871 (the 4th year of Meiji), when Kojuro Horie of Minami Katashika-gun, Tokyo prefecture, and Jusuke Harnoto of Osaka opened factories. Mr. Horie's establishment was called the Meishunsha.

For want of technical advice and information on the new industry, however, the pioneer enterprisers met almost unsurmountable difficulties, groping their way step by step, with their originality as their only guide.

FOUNDER.

One of the greatest stimuli given the struggling industry was the return from Europe in 1873 of a mission under Tsunetami Sano, who had learned the European process of manufacturing soap after visiting the International Exposition held at Vienna in that year.

It may well be said that Mr. Sano was really the first founder of the soap industry in Japan on an industrial basis. His efforts to spread technical knowledge set the young industry growing and were primarily responsible for the progress that made Japan a soap-exporting country in less than 15 years after the introduction of the new method.

Among other factors that promoted the development of the soap industry in Japan were a closer touch with western civilization, the spread of hygienic knowledge among the public, and parallel progress in other domestic industries, especially the silk weaving in Fukui and Ishikawa prefectures.

Soaps are generally divided into two kinds: 'soft' and 'hard' soaps. Almost without exception potash soaps, even if made from the solid fatty acids, are 'soft', while soda soaps, although made with fluid olein, are 'hard'.

LYE FOR POTASH.

In Japan, lye was substituted for caustic potash in soap manufacturing until the latter half of 1874 when potash, though in a very small quantity, was introduced to this country.

The imported chemical was

highly expensive in the earlier years, costing about 100 ryo per tin. It was not until 1878 that the increased imports of the caustic potash for manufacturing both soap and paper reduced the price to about one-quarter of the former cost.

On the other hand, the Japanese soon began using ox tallow cottonseed oil, and coconut oil in making soap.

Having an imperfect knowledge of both the manufacturing process and the chemicals used, the Japanese producers in the earlier days found it difficult to improve the quality of their output. They had to be content with the manufacture of the so-called "quick-meth soap" an inferior variety.

In addition, the jealousy and antagonism among the Japanese producers themselves retarded the development of the young industry to a great extent.

Realizing this weak point, the soap manufacturers in the Tokyo-Yokohama district had a friendly get-together at the offices of the Yanagita Co., Tokyo, in 1878, as a result of which they decided to hold a monthly meeting for technical co-operation among themselves.

Mr. Horie, one of the first producers of soap in Japan, went as far as to establish a chemical laboratory, inviting the assistance of advisers, including Toyotaro Kawai. The products of Mr. Horie's factory gradually began finding their way to China and India.

The lead taken by the Kanjo industrialists was followed by the soap manufacturers in Osaka where a soap factory owners' association was formed in January, 1883, passing a resolution in favour of restricting "the overproduction of inferior goods."

But the agreement did not last long. As time passed, many of the Osaka manufacturers scrapped it. More than one trademark piracy case occurred in that industrial center and the business, on the whole, began to decline.

The outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war in 1894-95, causing a temporary suspension of imports of soap materials, added to the depression of the industry.

AGREEMENT RENEWED.

The end condition of the business, however, led the soap manufacturers to a realization of their own position. The soap factory owners' association renewed its agreement on the restriction of overproduction and began technical co-operation for improving their products in quality.

As a collaborating factor, the demand for soap increased in the years that followed the Sino-Japanese war.

Further progress was made after the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-05 until the total production of soap exceeded ¥ 2,760,000 in value in 1906.

Technical progress in later years has made it possible to produce many variations of soaps such as soap containing different kinds of chemicals, powdered soap, industrial soap, floating soap, speckled soap, marine soap

COTTON YARN AND PIECE GOODS

Imports Into Bombay Show Rise

The imports of both cotton yarn and piecegoods into Bombay during 1935 were substantially higher than in the years 1934 and 1933. The imports of cotton yarn during 1935 totalled 17.8 million lbs. as compared with 12.1 million lbs. in 1934. The increase was mainly confined to imports from Japan. The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, into Bombay during the year under review totalled 316.7 million yards as compared with 292.1 million yards in 1934. The increase was confined to plain grey goods, printed goods and fents. Sendings from the United Kingdom dropped from nearly 19 million yards to 9.7 million yards, while those from Japan at 207.4 million yards recorded an increase of 45 million yards over the imports for 1934. There was a considerable increase in the imports of fents which amounted to just under 45 million yards as compared with 30.3 million yards in 1934. Of this quantity:

4.5 million yards came from the United Kingdom as against 5.5 million yards in 1934.

4.9 million yards came from U. S. A. as against 7.2 million yards in 1934, and 35.2 million yards came from Japan as against 17.4 million yards in 1934.

It will thus be seen that while the United Kingdom and U. S. A. are losing ground, Japan has more than doubled her imports of fents into this country. The imports of artificial silk yarn rose from 8.9 million lbs. to 10.7 million lbs. during the year. Sendings from Japan advanced by 2 million lbs. to 5.2 million lbs.; those from Italy by 0.6 million lbs. to 5.1 million lbs., while those from the United Kingdom dropped from 525,000 lbs. in 1934 to 32,000 lbs. in 1935. There was a slight fall in the imports of artificial silk piecegoods which amounted to 55.4 million yards as compared with 57.7 million yards in the previous year. Despite this fall, sendings from Japan went up from 52.3 million yards in 1934 to 52.7 million yards in 1935. Imports of 100 per cent, artificial silk piecegoods totalled 49.7 million yards, of which Japan sent 49.3 million yards; while mixture goods imports totalled 5.7 million yards, of which Japan's share amounted to 3.4 million yards.

and special soap for bathing in hard water.

Since then the Japanese soap industry has made extraordinarily rapid strides in both the quality and quantity of its products. The Japan-made soap is now favourably compared with the first class products of European countries.

The number of soap factories increased from 246 in 1929 to 324 in 1933.

More than half of the 324 factories of 1933 were situated in the two prefectures of Osaka and Tokyo, which accounted for 93 and 91, respectively. Other centres of the soap industry are Aichi (24 factories), Hyogo (17 factories), Hiroshima (14 factories), Kyoto (12 factories), and Fukuoka (10 factories) prefectures.—Japanese Trade Bulletin.

M. P. WANTS A DEMONSTRATION MILL

To Show Lancashire's Superiority Over Japan

Referring to his proposal to erect a demonstration mill, following upon his visit to Japan, Sir Walter Preston, M.P., Chairman of Textile Machinery Makers, Ltd., England, in an article in the "Gloucestershire Echo," states that whereas Lancashire's spinning machinery works at some 7,000 revolutions per minute, Japanese works between 10,000 and 12,000. In Japan nearly all the machinery he saw was new; "in Lancashire the average age of the spinning machinery is over 40 years, and the average age of the weaving machinery still greater. I formed the opinion," he continues, "that if Lancashire had the same machinery and could work it at the same speed as Japan, there was nothing to prevent England producing as cheaply or more cheaply than Japan, for the Lancashire spinner and weaver, nourished on beef and beer, is infinitely superior to his counterpart in Japan, fed only on rice and fish. On my return to England I began making experiments to see whether it were not possible to spin and weave at the same speeds as Japan. We had no difficulty whatsoever in doing this, with either American cotton or with Indian cotton. . . . I am pressing the Government to equip a demonstration mill on the lines referred to above, so as to show the world that Lancashire can compete with Japan and make a handsome profit. So sure am I of the correctness of my figures that I have offered to share with the Government the cost of fitting and running such a mill. Lancashire to-day is absolutely denuded of capital, and the cotton trade is in such ill-repute that no financial house will put up money for it. Once, however, we prove that it will be freely forthcoming, for the City of London is only too anxious to find profitable outlets for its capital, and we can, I am sure, regain the whole of our textile business which we have lost to Japan, and Lancashire will be restored to its former prosperity."

The original cost of the tunnel 14,998 meters (8.76 miles) in length and of sufficient bore to take two sets of rails, was a little over 60 million francs. The tunnel was pierced on the 29th of February, 1880, but Louis Favre had succumbed from a stroke a few months earlier, whilst inspecting the work. A monument to the other victims of the granite work was erected at Airolo.

Even before it was acquired by the Swiss Confederation, the St. Gotthard was considered the spinal cord of Swiss international traffic and the pivot of the "Turntable of Europe," as Switzerland is known. This is due to the central position of the line and its numerous approaches both north and south of the Alps.

These approaches serve in the north such countries as England, Holland and Belgium, a substantial part of France, and the whole of Germany, the Scandinavian states, the Baltic states, parts of Poland and Czechoslovakia. In the south, the main centres of the sphere of interest of the St. Gotthard are the whole of Italy, the eastern end of the French Riviera, parts of Yugoslavia, of the Balkans and of the Near East. Almost equally important is long distance Swiss internal traffic which is strongly supported from the Ticino with Lugano and Locarno, and which is further encouraged by the beautiful scenery encountered on the St. Gotthard line.

Immediately on emerging from the tunnel at Lucerne, an extensive view of the town is obtained which is most effective when the city is illuminated. Behind the "City of Light" rises Pilatus-massive but not oppressive. The Lake of Alpach leads the way to the Brunig and the Bernese Oberland, and on the left of the Stanserhorn a railway passes into the Engelberg Valley. Big white hotels peep out from amongst the dark woods of the Burgenschloß. The St. Gotthard line skirts the Rigi passing historical Kusnacht and along the Lake of Zug into the district of Goldau, and for its landslides of old. At this spot, the Zurich coaches, which have been brought via Zug, are coupled on. From here, moreover, a rack-and-pinion line ascends the Rigi. The line slopes down to Schwyz, flanked by the two Mythen—the great and the little—until the Lake of Lucerne is once again met at Brunnen.

On the other side of the lake, a small cable railway climbs up to Seelisburg, while the adjacent cog-wheel railway disappears from view in the direction of the health resorts of Morschach, Axenfeld and Axenstein. A saloon steamer is lying at the pier ready to convey travellers to Rudi, the cradle of Swiss liberty. Continuing the journey, the only catch short glimpses of the lake and the mountains on the opposite side, on account of the numerous tunnels. Very soon we arrive at Fluelen, whence, hundreds of years ago, carriers guided their heavily burdened horses over the road to Italy. Altdorf, Burglen—the home of William Tell—and the Klausen are on the left and, above Amsteg, the entrance to the Maderaner Valley is traversed by the lofty viaduct of Karstelen, from which a charming view of

RAID ON AHMEDABAD VILLAGE

10 Injured In Fight With Dacoits

AHMEDABAD, May 31. A dacoity is reported from a village in Ahmedabad district yesterday. It is reported that the dacoits armed with guns and other weapons raided the village of Harsol at midnight and terrorised the villagers by gun fire. They plundered the houses of the rich 'Banias' and decamped with valuable booty. Ten villagers were injured from gun shots in a fight that ensued, on the villagers resisting the dacoits.

The police have arrested one dacoit from whom some property is reported to have been recovered. Further enquiries are in progress.—United Press.

St. Gotthard Mountain Railway Of Switzerland

Marvel Of Engineering, It Pierces Swiss Alps Right Through The Country

(By A Special Correspondent.)

The idea of piercing the massif of the Swiss Central Alps first took definite shape in the early fifties of the last century, but its realisation became a tangible possibility only when the laborious hand-drilling operations on the Mont Cenis tunnel had been in hand for some time and when rails had actually been laid across the Brenner. The central position of the St. Gotthard gained support for it as against western schemes, which favoured the Simplon and Grimsel, as well as against those in the east, which provided for a Lukmanier or Splügen railway. On October 15th, 1869, Switzerland concluded an agreement with Italy and Germany, which assured to a company—not formed at that time but actually constituted on the 6th December, 1871—subsidies which eventually amounted to 119 million francs.

The original cost of the tunnel 14,998 meters (8.76 miles) in length and of sufficient bore to take two sets of rails, was a little over 60 million francs. The tunnel was pierced on the 29th of February, 1880, but Louis Favre had succumbed from a stroke a few months earlier, whilst inspecting the work. A monument to the other victims of the granite work was erected at Airolo.

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churches, three ancient forts and a new town-hall which are well worth visiting. Shortly we reach the Mte. Ceneri, from whose slopes a first view is obtained of the contours of Lago Maggiore, towards Locarno and its mountain villages, with Orselina and the Madonna del Sasso. To the left of Cadenazzo the old line reaches the Italian frontier, thus providing the shortest route to Turin.

ACROSS SWITZERLAND BY 6 HOURS.

The train, however, must proceed on its way towards Milan, and during the descent we obtain a lovely view of the lake. We cross the lake dam at Melide, and living the Italian territory of Campione on the left, pass closely beneath Monte Generoso. A cog-wheel railway opened many decades ago renders this renowned view-point easily accessible. We now pass the Mendrisiotto, which in old times the Swiss federal alliance, with a disregard for strategic consideration, preferred to retain for its wealthy vineyards—rather than the chestnut woods of the Eschen Valley with Domodossola—and we arrive at the frontier station of Chiasso. Here the Gotthard Railway ends and, since electrification has not yet progressed any farther, one of the steam locomotives of the Italian State Railways is now attached to the train, which continues its run through picturesque Como with the beautiful Brunate to the monumental new station of the metropolis of Lombardy, Milan. In six hours, the traveller has crossed Switzerland by a route which offers scenic beauty sufficient perhaps for the full enjoyment of a journey of six weeks.

Republic of Ticino, has several or more.

the little winding road to Bristen is obtained down below on the right hand side lie the village and the power station of Amsteg from which, in conjunction with the Ritom station in the south and sub-station at Goschenen, the Gotthard line derives its motive power.

Another interesting cable railway runs from Pletta, passing Picturesque Altanca, to Lake Ritom, which is well worth seeing. Chestnut trees become even more dense and the granite walls more numerous, and the landscape is entirely Italian in character. At Bodio, the electro-chemical works shed an eerie illumination at night. At Biasca the end of the mountain section of the Gotthard line is reached. Here the Blenio valley opens out and is served by an electric railway, which connects at Acquarossa with the postal Motor-car service over the Lukmanier to Disentis. From Castione a narrow-gauge electric railway, which starts at Bellinzona, runs up the Mesolcina valley to Mesocco, where the traveller can board a Postal motor-car, crossing the Bernardin Pass, giving access to Chur and the Engadine. Bellinzona, the chief town of the Canton and of the Republic of Ticino, has several or more.

ACROSS SWITZERLAND BY 6 HOURS.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

MONDAY, 1st JUNE.
The following frequencies will be used:—
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.88m).
GSP 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m).
GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53m).
(from 9 p.m. to close).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A running commentary on the "Star" Gold Trophy Race, by F. J. Findon and R. T. Bowman, from Brooklands Motor Course, Weybridge.
8 p.m. A Programme of New Gramophone Records.
8-30 p.m. A Sonata Recital by Hildegard Arnold. (Violoncello) and Lucy Scollick (Pianoforte).
9 p.m. "Looking Backwards". Look back at some of the more amusing events of the past few months. Compiled and presented in living form by Cecil Madden.
9-20 p.m. Musical Interlude.
9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.
9-45 p.m. Dance Music.
10-5 p.m. A commentary on the arrival of the Queen Mary at New York.

Bombay Programmes:

MONDAY, 1st JUNE.
VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 31.36 metres, 955 kc/s.
12 noon. An H. M. V. Programme. Indubala. Banki Rastil Nal Panahari. Sham Girdhari Tose Kalse Mai Miloo.
Mehubjan of Sholapur. Sargaste Mistle Malnu. Gazal. Be-Chaien Kar Diya Hal. Gazal. Mohd. Khalil Quawal. Wah Meh-bube Rabbul Ulaagey. Hun Dikde Me Ulfate Sarvar.
Dacca Orchestral Party. Orchestra. Bhairavi, Orchestra. Kafi. Sawal Gadhavara. Zan Zan Zan Nan Baje Payaliya Deskar. Bhai We Tori Saheba. Bhairavi.
Master Dhulia, Chiman Ladol. Mumbaii Jatra, Part 1. Com. Mumbaii Jatra, Part 2. Com.
G. N. Joshi. Lotu Nako Maidur Kanahalya. Sakhe Ga Vrinda Yani Jawaun Ya. Mishra Mand.
Bal Laxmi Bai, Baroda. Ri Tum Nahi Kachhu. Nayaki-Kanada. Nad Gupta Pragat: Gaura.
1 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections.
2 p.m. Educational Hour.
5-30 p.m. Relay from the Wellington Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Light Music. Gooma Lakdawalla.
7 p.m. Shree Bhagat Geeta Pravaachana (Hindi). Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
7-15 p.m. Violin Solos. S. Parsekar.
7-45 p.m. Classical Songs. Prof. Amanalali Khan of Indore.
8-15 p.m. Commercial News. News in Hindi.
8-40 p.m. Light Music. Prof. Amanalali Khan of Indore.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. "A Day in the Life of a Mayor". By The Worshipful Mayor. Jamnadas Mehta.
10 p.m. Erwin Klein and the Vennese Orchestra.

Calcutta Programmes:

MONDAY, 1st JUNE.
VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6109 kc/s.
12-36 p.m. SB The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Lunch Hour Selections. Relay from the Grand Hotel. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceanicraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-6 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students. Talk: "Poets of Bengal" by Nripen Chatterjee.
2-6 p.m. "The School of Garry", by Kall Charan Ghose.
2-36 p.m. Musical Selections (Recorded).
5-36 p.m. Light Bengali Songs by Anil Kumar Bose. Satvendra Kumar Bose.
6-6 p.m. Talk: "The Present State of Agriculture in the District of Midnapore." By Babu H. C. Roy, District Agricultural Officer, 24 Perganas.
6-26 p.m. Harmonium Solo by Satyendra Nath Chakravarty.
6-36 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali).

SUGAR FACTORY FOR HYDERABAD

Foreign Expert Advises Carbonation Process

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 27. It is gratifying to note that the efforts of the State Government to establish the sugar industry in the State have begun to materialise. The establishment of a sugar factory at Nizamsagar, (Nizamabad District) was under contemplation by the Nizam's Government and the necessary survey was made by

Sachindra Nath Das.
6-51 p.m. Jnan Datta.
7-11 p.m. Instrumental Music. Murari Mohan Misra—Soo-chayan.
7-26 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali) (contd.) Satyendra Nath Chakravarty.
7-36 p.m. Suresh Chandra Chakravarty II.
7-51 p.m. SB News in English.
8-3 p.m. A Studio Recorded Programme. Alternatively, it Reception Satisfactory:—An Empire Programme relayed from Deventry.
8-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (in Bengali).
9-6 p.m. SB Betar Orchestra conducted by Tarak Nath Dey.
9-16 p.m. SB Vocal Music (Bengali). Minal Kanti Ghose.
9-36 p.m. Ashalata.
9-51 p.m. SB Talk: "Accounts not accounted for" By Chitra Gupta.
10-6 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (in English).

Delhi Programmes:

MONDAY, 1st JUNE.
VUD 310.136 metres, 882 kc/s.
8 a.m. "Raushan hai dil hamara Mohammad ke nur se Lae hai is charagh ko hain koh-i-Tur se." A Naat—(Bekhud). By Zawwar Haidar.
8-10 a.m. Haidar Husain Chughtal. Sitar—Bhairon.
8-20 a.m. Allah Bandi of Hindam. Thumri Bhairvin.
8-35 a.m. Wazir Khan of Delhi. "Taubah hai kin ham ishq bu-ton ka na karengi. Woh karte nah ab jo na kha tha na karengi." ("Monin").
8-45 a.m. Talk: (Hindustani) "Mark on the Forehead". By Kumari Satya Suri.
9 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Asawri.
9-10 a.m. Wazir Khan of Delhi. "Us se main shikwe ki ja shukr-i-sitam kar aya, Kia karan tha mire dil men so zaban par aya." (Shafaita).
9-25 a.m. Ghulam Sabir Sarangi—Basant Mukhari.
9-35 a.m. Zawwar Haidar. "Gai aj ulfat na kal jaggi. Yunhi jan ikdin nikal jaggi." (Hind).
9-45 a.m. Allah Bandi of Hindaun. "Yaro mirza shikwa hi bhala kijiy us se. Mazkur kisi darja to ja kijiy us se." (Mir Dard).
9-55 a.m. P. S. Mukerji. Sarod—Bilwal.
1 p.m. Indian Recorded Music.
6 p.m. Wazir Khan of Delhi. Khayal Bhim.
6-15 p.m. Zawwar Haidar. "Fikr se main hahin khali gham-i-janan men kabhi Kabhi zanu peh mirza sar hai giriban men kabhi." (Nasikh).
6-25 p.m. Karrar Husain, Jaltrang. Sardar Husain, Violin; Ghulam Sabir, Tabla.—Marwari Bichora. Khayal and Thumri.
7 p.m. Organ and Clarinet. Purbi. Khayal and Thumri.
7-30 p.m. A Playlet. (Played by the I.B.S. Artists).
7-40 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Jat Nautch Tune.
7-50 p.m. Zawwar Haidar. "A gaya ab to machalna bhi dil-i-nashad ko Karwaten lete hue dekha tha uski yad ko." (Bekhud).
8 p.m. Allah Bandi of Hindaun. "Ham jo barson men kabhi ate hain, Ap aye se nikal jate hain." (Majnuh).
8-10 p.m. Wazir Khan of Delhi. "H jai par jata men hamara zian nahin, Qadr-i-wafa nahin hai agar intihan nahin." (Shafaita).
8-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani) "Voicenoos". By B. N. Tandon.
8-45 p.m. Allah Bandi of Hindaun. Khayal, Thumri and Ghazal.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Talk: (English): "Central Asian Expedition from a Woman's point of view." By Vis-sar.
10 p.m. Instrumental Concert. H. M. 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers Band under H. E. Hull, M.M., Band Master.

the Department of Agriculture. At a meeting of the promoters held under the chairmanship of Sir Akbar Hyderi, Finance Member, it was resolved to form a joint-stock company to be called "The Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd." It is proposed to establish this factory under the Nizamsagar Irrigation Project, where 20,000 acres have been set apart for sugarcane cultivation.
Mr. E. Wutrich, a sugarcane expert, was introduced at the meeting to Sir Akbar Hyderi and other promoters. He answered a number of questions put to him regarding the possibilities of sugar manufacture. The expert favour-

NATIONALISTS AND CONGRESS

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA. (By Mail)
The attention of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, while at Akola, was drawn to a statement in "Uday" Amraoti Bi-Weekly, that Mr. R.M. Deshmukh saw Panditji in train on his way to Bombay and that Panditji said that there was no difference between the Nationalist party and the Congress.
In connection with the statement Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that he did not remember to have met Mr. Deshmukh recently. It was possible, however, that he might have seen him together with others at some station. Many people came to see him in this way. In any event he made no such statement as was reported. He hoped certainly that the differences between parties and groups would be reduced so that all might stand with the Congress in a joint anti-imperialist front. But he did not say that there was no difference at present between the Congress and the Nationalist party.

Barar Provincial Congress Committee has adopted Sjt. Briljal Biyani as their candidate for ensuring elections to the Council of State. Congress workers have begun canvassing in right earnest. Sjt. Biyani is also touring the whole province and I understand he is to leave Akola for a tour in Amraoti District on 31st May visiting Murtizapur and Karanja.

New Picture House For Hubli

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, May 30.
The Sudarshan Talkies new picture house was opened this evening by Mr. H. B. Clayton, Commissioner Southern Division, in the presence of a large and representative gathering. Mrs. and Miss Clayton also graced the occasion. Earlier in the evening distinguished guests were treated to tea and refreshments. The new house is built after the latest model. The ceiling and sides are specially upholstered to secure the best maximum sound effects. Seating and other accommodations for comfort and convenience are designed and carried out under expert advice and supervision. It is equipped with double projector R. C. Machine and the management intend releasing only super productions of best companies in East and West. The total cost of the venture it is estimated exceed Rs. 70,000.

KARNATAK X'IAN'S CONFER

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, May 30.
The third annual conference of the Centenary Christian Association, Bombay Karnataka, was held to-day under the presidency of the Rev. R. S. Modak M.L.C. of Ahmednagar. The President delivered a brief but interesting speech on the present needs of the Indian Christian Community and their part in the future Government of the country under the Reforms. The Conference will conclude its session to-morrow.

BERAR MOVE FOR COMMON PLATFORM

(From A Correspondent.)

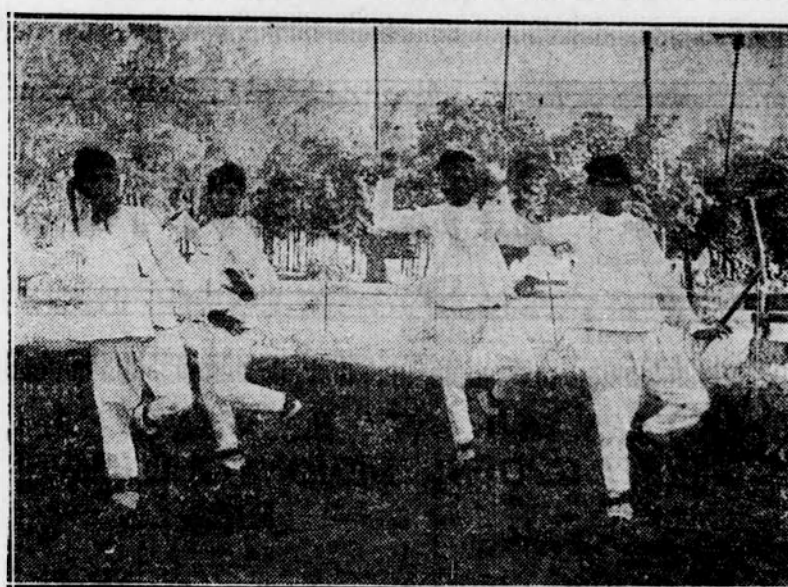
AKOLA. (By Mail)
The attention of Sjt. Briljal Biyani, President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, was drawn to the resolutions of the Democratic Swaraj Party passed at its meeting held recently at Amraoti. On being asked as to his views on the cooperation of parties in Berar he said that he heartily desired that the differences between the various parties and groups should be reduced, so that all might stand by the Congress. He extended the Non-Brahmin Conference with a desire to bring them closer to the Congress. He is trying his level best to bring all parties together on the Congress platform to fight the next elections.

U. P. Youths To Confer

(From A Correspondent.)

JAUNPUR. (By Mail)
In February last a convention called at Benares under the Presidency of Mr. S. A. Dange to organise the youths of these provinces decided to hold the first session of the Provincial Youth Conference at Jaunpur towards the end of June. To organise the Reception Committee a meeting of its members was held on the 15th of May and elected office-bearers.

The Reception Committee has approached Mr. Yusuf Meher Ali for presidency.
The carbonation process which, he said, would yield one and a half per cent. more sugar than other processes.
It may be mentioned that the Hyderabad State at present imports as much as 20,000 tons of sugar.



Students of the Gokilbai School—Ville Parle, in a rustic dance.

Nair Hospital Dental College

Board Of Trustees' Appeal For Recognition Of Its Examinations

The Board of Trustees of the Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay, has requested the College of Physicians and Surgeons to recognise the examinations of the Dental College, and the reply is expected shortly.

The Dental College, which reopens to-day (June 1, 1936), after the vacation is considered one of the biggest institutes in India. The College has in the past year on its rolls 49 pupils, 8 of them being women. The laboratory has been equipped with the latest apparatus and appliances and the Clinic consists of 23 dental chairs. With a panel of twenty four dental surgeons, consultants and professors, the College provides an efficient course in dentistry extending over a period of four years. The dental Clinic has in the past treated, on an average about 7,000 patients a year.

ITS CURRICULUM

The course of study and curriculum has been based on outline of courses prepared by the Royal College of Surgeons of England for L.D.S. Diploma. Report on Dental Curriculum and findings of the Curriculum Survey Committee of the American Association of Dental Schools for D.D.S. Degree, outline of courses suggested by the Committee on Dental Education appointed by the Government of Bengal, and a proposed course of B.D.S. Degree prepared by the University of Bombay. The College has been recognised by several Foreign Colleges and the students of the Nair Hospital Dental College can get admission in those Colleges for prosecution of higher studies. The following foreign institutions have recognised the Nair Hospital Dental College:—
Canada: 1. Faculte De Chirurgie dentaire, Universite de Montreal.
2. McGill University, Faculty of Dentistry.
3. Dalhousie University, Faculty of Dentistry.

Temple Entry Drive In Kerala

HARIJAN SANGH LEADERS TO TOUR PROVINCE

DELHI. (By Mail)
The Gen. Secretary of the A. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh, writes:—
The quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Harijan Sevak Sangh was held recently at Calcutta. Messrs. G. D. Birla, the President, Sjt. Satish Chandra Das Gupta, Bengal, Brahmachari Ramachandra, Mysore, Sjt. Mahabir Prasad Poddar, U.P., Mr. M. Bapineedu, Andhra and Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Gen. Secretary were present.

FINANCES
Many important matters were considered. With a view to secure financial support for the Sangh, it was resolved to approach select persons about 150 in number All over India who would pay Rs. 1,000 or more each. Marwari businessmen so far 40 in Calcutta have been approached and a sum of Rs. 40,000 has been promised and the greater party already collected. It was also agreed that a descriptive pamphlet of the work of the Sangh for the last three and a half years with necessary facts and figures be prepared and that an appeal for contribution be issued by Mahatma and Mr. G. D. Birla, the President of the Sangh. The Committee also resolved to give Harijan youths training in making ploughs, agricultural implements, country shoes, chappals, masonry to the inmates of the Harijan Industrial Home at Delhi in addition to what is being taught now in shoe making and carpentry.

TEMPLE ENTRY CAMPAIGN
The progress of the Kerala Temple entry campaign was next considered. With a view to give

further impetus to the matter, it was decided that the President should pay a visit to the South in June next. The sum of Rs. 5,000 that was provisionally sanctioned by the President for Kerala Temple Entry propaganda on 2/3rd grant basis was approved. It was further resolved to request Dr. Bhagwan Das, Benares, Acharya Anand Shankar Dhruva of Ahmedabad, Dewan Bahadur V. Bhaishyam Ayyangar of Madras, Mahatmabodhiyaya Vidhushekar Bhattacharya and Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Shastri of Madras to undertake a propaganda tour in South India, as early as possible for the removal of untouchability and for temple entry specially.

WELFARE WORK IN ASSAM

The Committee next considered the report of Mr. B. K. Bhandary regarding the special welfare work being done in Karachi area of the Kamrup district of Assam. The Committee decided that the work though full of difficulties, all the items of welfare work like the running of Ashrams, free dispensaries, provision of wells, starting of schools etc. should be pushed through vigorously.

DIRECTORY OF HARIJAN WORK

The Committee after considering the draft questionnaire prepared by the Gen. Secretary for the preparation of a directory of Harijan work in the country, resolved to circulate the same and invite answers thereon.

HARIJAN WORKERS' MEETING.
The Executive Committee considered the proposal of Drama-

Give Battle To Orthodoxy
Nilima Devi Urges Militancy In Women's Movement

CALCUTTA. (By Mail)

Addressing the Rotary Club luncheon meeting on 26th instant on "Women's Movements in India," Mrs. Nilima Devi said:—
Though the average Indian woman in the mass is still unaware of the possibilities that a new order of life has to offer her, Indian women, individually here and there are making a sincere attempt to overcome the disabilities that crippled their life in a not very distant past, and to claim from life the right to make their life worth living. This, to my mind, is the inner story of the women's movement in India.

The outer manifestations are to be seen in the movements which have been organised within recent years for voicing their demand for social justice and political and legal rights.

The speaker then traced the evolution of Indian women's status through the historic epochs and continued:

To-day Indian women are blamed for their apathy and intellectual backwardness. But is it really their fault for being what they are in the general mass? The verdict of history lays the blame entirely on India's inelastic conservatism and not on women who have been the victims of circumstance. Years of complete repression are still with them, although some of us to-day are just beginning to be aware of a better destiny.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCE

Recognising that it is only through education that Indian women could be made aware of the limitations under which they suffer and that once aware they would be able to improve their position in society, the pioneers of the women's movement first devoted all their energy in the cause of women's educational uplift. Within the last thirty years, they have been successful in building up at different centres a number of women's organisations, having this object in view.

The educational urge supplied to Indian women by these institutions has paved the way for their organised attempts to-day to improve their status and to overcome their disabilities in all spheres of life.

Referring to the educational and other women's organisations, Mrs. Nilima Devi said:—

WHAT ABOUT MASSES?

But how much ground have these movements actually covered? What fundamental change have they brought about in the average Indian women's attitude to life? How far have they touched the day to day lives of Indian women in the mass? Not to a very great extent, I think. The women's movement

in this country is almost wholly confined still to its better and more educated classes of women who enjoy, comparatively speaking, certain measure of freedom already to-day. Hundreds of thousands of women still there are in India who are not even conscious of the need for any change.

Of the leaders of the women's movement I wish to ask a straightforward question: Are they ready to show this large mass of inert and self-deluded womanhood of India the way in which they can endeavour, individually as well as collectively, to ease their burden of suffering? Or do they wish to sit back and rest on the little measure of emancipation they have been able to secure for their own small minority of educated women and, occasionally utilise their leisure and wealth in the so-called "fight for freedom" by Indian women?

WANTED MILITANCY.

Uptil now the women's movement in India has shown no militant tendencies. The reason is that Indian women have had no occasion to struggle for the right to vote in the same way as the suffragists in England. This right has been granted to them not through any special effort on their part, but through a gradual broadening of India's political constitution, because of totally different causes.

On principle the extension of women's franchise to include educational qualifications has some semblance of reality; in actual working it is not going to affect very materially, the women's problem in India, which is more social collectively and personal individually, than political, as a community, not to speak of the bulk of the country's women who are at present outside the pale of either education or political franchise. 97 out of a 100 women in India are illiterate, and what aggravates this cultural backwardness of theirs is the unmitigated and relentless conservatism which still holds away over their lives.

CONQUER ORTHODOXY.

Whether in the immediate future a few women on their own political right, go to legislatures or not, the forces of conservatism in this country remain unconquered. To my mind the real task that lies before the women's movement is to concentrate all its energies in fighting orthodoxy, till it is conquered; to arouse the women masses from their physical and intellectual inertia, remove from their minds all false notions of self-abnegation and at the same time instill into them the courage to win back self-respect at any price, and take them along the road to a fuller life in the coming years.—A. P.

PATTANI FOR COUNCIL OF STATE

Bhulabhai To Return To India Before June 21

KARACHI, May 30.
Sir Prabhashankar Pattani was met by friends belonging to the States of Kathiawar and Gujarat this evening at the Buyers and Shippers' Chamber when Mr. H. Lal, Deputy Mayor, urged the gathering to support him in his candidature for Council of State.
Sir P. Pattani replying emphasised the need for their selecting as representative a person who would best serve the interests of the country.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Sir Prabhashankar said he saw Mr. Bhulabhai Desai at Vienna in France and found him very fit. Mr. Bhulabhai informed him that he expected to fly back to India before June 21 in time for the meeting of the Working Committee.

Sir P. Pattani is leaving probably by air for Bhavnagar via Ahmedabad in two days. He is staying here at the Mohatta Palace.

chhari Ramachandra to hold a Conference of South Indian Harijan workers on the 9th, 10th and 11th June at Kengeri Gurukul near Bangalore. When Mahatma Gandhi and the President, Mr. G. D. Birla are expected to attend it. The Committee approved of the proposal, and made a grant of Rs. 100 for the said purpose from the Central Board. It is expected that a large number of workers from all the provinces of the South will attend the Conference.

KAPURTHALA PRINCESS' ALLEGED BETROTHAL

Case Before Nainital Court Of Wards Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAINITAL, May 30.
A somewhat delicate subject was perhaps the most important item on the agenda of the Court of Wards Committee, which held its meeting to-day. Among the matters for discussion was the problem arising out of the refusal of the minor Raja of Kashmirpur to marry a Princess of Kapurthala.

It is alleged on behalf of the bride that "Tika" and such religious ceremonies which definitely bind the parties to perform the marriage had already been performed and the marriage could not now be cancelled, whereas it is contended by the Kashmirpur party that no such religious ceremonies were performed which would make the cancellation impossible.

It appears the Court of Wards' Committee had suggested that the decision in the matter be left in the hands of Hindu members only as they would be in a better position to understand the implications of any ceremonies alleged to have been performed. It appears that these members were of opinion that it should be and out from the Deputy Commissioner of the District exactly what ceremonies were performed in order to decide whether or not the marriage will have to be performed.

THE EXCELSIOR

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GORDON HARKER
BINNIE HALE

IN A DELIGHTFUL COMEDY

"HYDE PARK CORNER"

A British International Picture

SPECIAL UNDERWEAR SALE

During the current week, we are offering a quantity of MEN'S UNDERWEAR at considerably reduced prices. Qualities discontinued. Reduced from Each

	Rs. as	Rs. as
Cellular Cotton	5	8 to 1 12
India Gauze	4	4 to 1 0
Drawers	4	8 to 2 8
An-On Lawn	4	8 to 2 8
Vests	4	8 to 2 8
An-On Batiste	4	8 to 2 8
Trunks	6	12 to 3 8
An-On Union	6	12 to 3 8
Suits	5	12 to 2 8
Super Gauze	5	8 to 3 8
Vests	5	8 to 3 8
Celane Art Silk	5	8 to 3 8
Vests	5	8 to 3 8
Celane Trunk	5	8 to 3 8
Drawers	5	8 to 3 8
Cotton Gauze	2	8 to 0 12
Vests	2	8 to 0 12
Milane Silk	25	0 to 7 8

WOOLLEN UNDERWEAR. 150 pieces in various qualities and garments, slightly damaged by insects, repaired and in thoroughly reliable condition—usual price from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 45 per piece, offered to clear at Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15 per piece, assorted sizes.

Asquith & Lord
Limited
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

REGAL

DAILY 3 SHOWS:
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ROBERT DONAT

Sensational Star of "THE
COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"
at his romantic best in—THE GHOST
GOES WEST

Not an old meany ghost who floats around frightening people.....but an amusing spook with a yen for beautiful women.....and who could blame him?

"PLUTO'S
JUDGMENT"

All-Colour "Mickey Mouse"

115-116-117 Shows at

CAPITOL

DAILY, at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN UNITED ARTISTS'

MODERN TIMES

with

PAULETTE GODDARD

N.B.—On Wednesday, June 3rd is Paulette's BIRTHDAY. Come & Join in the Fun!

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Jeth Sud 12, 1992.
Muslim: Rabialaval 10, 1355.
Parsi: Adar 29, 1305.
Hightide: 9-53; 21-10.
Lowtide: 3-00; 15-26.
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 12m.

ARAB RACE-HORSE OWNER
DIES IN IRAQ

News has been received in Bombay from Iraq of the death of Mr. Mohd Talib, the Arab race-horse owner, who was well-known in local racing circles.

COSMOPOLITAN SOCIAL CLUB
Under the auspices of the above Club, there will be a public Fancy Dress Mask Ball at the Sir E.H. K. doorie Hall, Mazgaon, on Tuesday 2nd June at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.). Members Rs. 1, Non-Members 1/8 and Ladies free.

GATHA SOCIETY
A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, the 2nd June at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when a discussion will be held on Mr. Surabji Naoraji Kanga, B.A.'s paper on "The Universe is not a Creation out of nothing, nor is it evolved by God from Himself, but it is a mental creation by God."

BUTTON-HOLE FLAGS FOR GEORGE
V MEMORIAL FUND

(From A Correspondent)
Raj Bahadur Seth Sukhlal Karnani, Banker and Zemindar, No. 3 Synagogue Street, Calcutta, has promised to donate five lakhs of paper button-hole flags, free of postage and all other incidental charges, to the King George V Memorial Fund (Madras Province) for the celebration of the Flag Day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS
(Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936) :—

	Arr.	Dep.
Madras Mail	8 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow	6 15	23 00
Express	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via	8 15	21 45
Nagpur	10 15	13 50
Calcutta Mail via	10 25	17 15
Chheoki	10 50	18 35
Madras Express	11 40	15 30
Deccan Queen	14 00	22 10
Punjab Mail	16 50	11 00
Poona Mail	19 35	8 15
Nagpur Express	20 15	7 10
Poona Fast Passenger		
Poona Express		
Allahabad Express		

ST. MARTIN'S CLUB, BANDRA.

There will be a Dance on Tuesday (2nd June) at 9-30 p.m. and on Sunday (7th June) a Whist Drive at 6-30 p.m. for members and their friends.

KATKARI BOARDING

Mr. I. Iswaran, Assistant Collector, Dahanu Prant, will preside over the opening ceremony of the new boarding for Katkari boys at Wada (Thana) at 5 p.m. to-day (Monday).

BLAVATSKY LODGE

Mr. Harjivan Mehta will speak in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "My Place in God's Plan."

GENERAL EDUCATION
INSTITUTE

The Secretary of the General Education Institute, Dadar, writes: The Trustees of late Mrs. Bhagirathbhai Janardan Damodar Date Fund have given Rs. 101 as donation to the Institute for purchasing "Educational Apparatus" for the proposed "Girls' High School" to be started under the auspices of the Institute from June, 1936 in Dadar, near the Tilak Bridge.

HARIJANS' CONFERENCES
POSTPONED 'SINE DIE'

Following the differences between the "Anti-Conversion" group of Harijans in the city, the Anti-Untouchability Conference and the Harijans' Political Conference announced to take place on Sunday and Monday, were cancelled.

A notice under the signature of Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, put up at the People's Jinnah Hall, stated, that owing to "unavoidable circumstances," the two meetings had to be postponed 'sine die'.

ILM-E-KHASHNOOM CLASSES

The lectures on the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroz S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsee Bazaar Street to-day (Monday) at 6-25 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tough Guy" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Hyde Park Corner" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Professional Soldier" Time as usual.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOLHNOOR—"Dances" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Triya Charitra" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Miss Frontier Mail" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Seed of Havoc" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Desire" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Curly Top" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"A Tale of Two Cities" Time as usual.
REGAL—"The Ghost Goes West" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Akka-no-Bardan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Colleen" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Nazar-Ka-Shikar" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Dil-Ka-Daku" Time as usual.
EDWARD—"The Lone Defender" Time as usual.

Domestic Occurrence

UTHAMNA CEREMONY

THAKORE—Sumant Dhirajlal, only son of Dhirajlal Keshaviah Thakore, Barrister-at-Law, died in London yesterday. Uthamna ceremony at "Anand Tarang," 28, Walkeshwar Road, to-morrow (Tuesday, 2nd instant), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train (timings in force from 1st April, 1936) :—

	Arr.	Dep.
Almehabad Passenger	6 00	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	30 25
Kathiswar Mail	7 10	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on	8 35	...
Saturdays	14 20	13 40
Almehabad Passenger	19 00	8 45
Kathiswar Express	21 10	8 35
Baroda Passenger		

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 8.50

Rs. 1,000 For "Perfect Roll"

Campaign

B. P. C. C.'s SUB-COMMITTEE TO REPORT
ON CLOSER MASS CONTACT

A sum of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the "Perfect Roll" campaign, at a meeting held on Sunday, at the Congress House.

In the absence of Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C., presided.

A sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Nagindas Master, S. K. Patil and Yusuf J. Meherally was appointed to prepare a report on the question of closer contact with the masses, to report to the next meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for consideration, so that the views of the B. P. C. C. might be sent to the A. I. C. C.

REORGANISING 'E' WARD
COMMITTEE

At the outset, the B. P. C. C. considered the question of reorganising the 'E' Ward (Byculla) Congress Committee and after a brief discussion, it was decided that a sub-committee consisting of the Secretary of the B. P. C. C. and the delegates from the 'E' Ward should go into the whole question and hold re-elections.

ELECTION TO A. I. C. C.

Regarding the election to the A. I. C. C. of two members of the B. P. C. C. (as per modifications at Lucknow Congress), the date was altered from June 21 to June 26, as several members of the B. P. C. C. who had gone out of Bombay, might not be in a position to return in time.

Mr. R. S. Paddibidi and Mr. Bapasola were appointed scrutineers and Mr. P. R. Rele would be the polling officer.

As for the elections to the B. P. C. C. of 9 more members under the modified constitution, the appointment of scrutineers and polling officers in the various wards was left to the Secretary, and the elections would be held on June 21, as already decided.

LABOURER'S

TRAGIC END

Sequel To Fall Of
Brick

A brick which separated itself during the hoisting operations (of bricks), from the fourth floor of Tata Palace, Esplanade House, Waudby Road, struck the crane and recouchetting off in its downward course hit the head of a labourer at work named Gangaram on Friday afternoon.

He was immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital where he expired on Sunday morning. A post-mortem was held. Inquest will be held to-day (Monday).

AIRMAIL TIMINGS

With effect from Tuesday the 2nd June, 1936, the air mail service between Karachi and Madras will be operated via Poonam instead of via Bombay to the following time table:—

NORTH-BOUND.

Madras dep 14.00 Mondays and Thursdays.
Herabhad Deccan arr 17.25 Mondays and Thursdays.
Dep. 6.30 Tuesdays and Fridays.
Poonam arr 9.15 Tuesdays and Fridays.
Dep. 9.45 Tuesdays and Fridays.
Almehabad arr 14.00 Tuesdays and Fridays.
Dep. 14.30 Tuesdays and Fridays.
Karachi arr 18.30 Tuesdays and Fridays.

SOUTH-BOUND.

Karachi dep 6.30 Tuesdays and Fridays.
Almehabad arr 10.00 Tuesdays and Fridays.
Dep. 10.30 Tuesdays and Fridays.
Poonam arr 14.45 Tuesdays and Fridays.
Dep. 15.15 Tuesdays and Fridays.
Herabhad Deccan arr 18.30 Tuesdays and Fridays.
Dep. 6.00 Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Madras arr 9.25 Wednesdays and Saturdays.

In consequence of this change the latest hour of posting air mail correspondence at the Bombay G. P. O. in connection with the above mentioned services will be as follows:—

NORTH-BOUND.

Ordinary correspondence 8-30 p. m. on Mondays and Thursdays.
Registered correspondence 5-00 p. m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

SOUTH-BOUND.

Ordinary correspondence 7-15 a. m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.
Registered correspondence 5-00 p. m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence at the Town Sub Office should be regulated accordingly.
Air mails for the Bombay City received in connection with the Southbound plane will arrive in Bombay by rail from Poonam on Tuesdays and Fridays and the planes arrive to the scheduled hours and will be delivered in Bombay by the first morning delivery on the following days; whereas those received in connection with the North-bound plane will be delivered as follows:—

Bombay G. P. O. 6.00 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.
T. S. Os in Bombay—First delivery on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

IN AND AROUND
— BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Monsoon This Week?

The first week of June should usher in the monsoon in Bombay, if normal conditions prevail. So far there are no indications that the Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon current has strengthened. Weather reports during the past week showed that the monsoon current in the Arabian Sea remained weak, while the Bay Monsoon in the east had strengthened and spread to Burma where heavy rains were reported. On Saturday and Sunday, the days were hot, while in the early hours of the morning, there were sharp drizzles, which might have created some hope of the setting in of the monsoon. Such local rainfall had occurred in Chota Nagpur, Bombay Deccan and South-East Madras. And in Bombay on Saturday temperature remained one degree above the normal, both at the maximum and the minimum for the day. The weather forecast states that rainfall will continue to be widespread in Burma, Malabar and Konkan and recur locally in Orissa, Bengal and Assam. Heavy rainfall may continue locally in Lower Burma for a day or two. But there is no mention of Bombay in the forecast.

No Honking!

Honk! Honk! But not after 11 p. m. from today (Monday) onwards for a period of two months. This is a reminder to the motorists who wish to take out their cars in the late hours of the night, in the Fort area. For the Police Commissioner has issued an order prohibiting the use of horns and gongs on all motor vehicles in the Ballard Estate, Colaba and the Fort area to its extension with Marine Lines, between 11 p. m. and 6 a. m., and this measure will be experimented with for two months. The nuisance of honking is generally rampant after the theatre-shows or similar public entertainments, when the half-sleeping persons are anxious to get a way for their vehicles. But the scheme for a silent zone in the city appears to have slight drawbacks. One who has sufficiently prowled about during night time ought to be able to say that in the Fort area, the junction of the Churchgate Street and the Queen's Road is a treacherous one. Here hardly a night passes, without a terrible jamming on the brakes and occasional skidding, as the cars, one proceeding towards Colaba and the other taking a turn towards the Queen's Road, have half-breadth escapes, and the drivers of the vehicles thank their stars as they move off. Nowhere else in the Fort area can such a dangerous corner be seen. And it would, perhaps, be well if the police authorities modify their order, if after a few nights of observation they are convinced of the danger in that junction. Worse than honkers are the electric horns, and there is no reason why their use should not be prohibited all over the city during fixed hours. Immediately.

No Signs

Unless one hears the report that the monsoon current has strengthened in the Arabian Sea, it is idle to expect any monsoon, however much one may gasp for a relieving change from the sweltering heat. Before the monsoon bursts in Bombay, it is usual for the hill stations on the Ghats, such as Mahabaleshwar to get a heavy downpour. But there is no report from Mahabaleshwar to that effect, where the acting Governor, Sir Robert Bell, is proceeding to-day for a holiday for about a week. For the next three or four days, there is no likelihood of any monsoon in Bombay. Meteorologists go wrong sometimes, but not always. With the modern instruments now available for studying atmospheric conditions, one can say that

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The suburbs had quite a busy time during the month of May. dances, concerts, whist drives, social, fancy fetes and a variety of indoor and outdoor amusements and now with the coming of the monsoon every outdoor amusement will be suspended except for a few indoor dances and socials organised by few clubs and institutions.

On Saturday was the closing date of the Manufacturers' Industrial Exhibition and Fancy Fete. This Industrial Exhibition was organised on a big scale and the whole idea was a laudable one, but from the crowds I noticed daily, I find that the suburban people never appreciated such an enterprise, which made things very difficult for the organisers who thought of novel plans and ideas but nothing could convince the suburbanites and thus this Industrial Exhibition was not a success.

S. V. Rajadhyaksha G. S. B.

Foreign Education Society

Applications for loan scholarships from persons of the Goud Saraswat Brahman community desirous of proceeding for higher education to a foreign country are invited upto 30th June, 1936, by the Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha Goud Saraswat Brahman Foreign Education Society who have at their disposal a sum of Rs. 6,000 for being distributed in one or more loan scholarships. Forms of application and copies of extract of rules of the Society may be had from the Hon. Secretaries at Dehadi House, Dongers Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Maharashtra Div.

Conference Of
Local Bodies

Under the auspices of Local Self-Government Institute the Maharashtra Divisional Conference of Local Bodies will be held on 27th and 28th June 1936 at Sholapur, Mr. B. S. Kamat, M.L.C., will preside over the deliberations of the Conference.

Inquiries regarding the conference may be addressed to the Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

NO RELIEF TO
TAX PAYERSVile Parle Municipality
Turns Down Move For
Water-Tax Reduction

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI, Sunday. Since the amalgamation of the two local bodies of Vile Parle and Andheri, there has been heavy increase in Municipal expenditure with no corresponding increase in the amenities enjoyed by the public. The office has been constantly demanding more and more staff but the efficiency of the service rendered by this staff does not justify this increase in expenditure. Especially, Andheri strongly feels the burden of the increasing taxation. Since the amalgamation the Municipal taxation for Andheri residents has increased by 35 per cent, when the residents can ill afford the increase of even a single rupee and hence it is quite natural that the public may get dissatisfied about this state of affairs.

About a couple of months back an attempt was made by some of the members to have a reduction in taxation but it was thrown away by a bare majority. It was then pointed out how the suburbanites pay heavier taxes than the Bombayites and how urgent was the need for reduction.

The increase in taxation means a corresponding increase in rent. In these days of unemployment and poor business the public cannot bear any increase in rent and that being the case they prefer to vacate and go to cheaper areas. Several residents from Vile Parle and Andheri have been forced to leave their places for Dadar and there have been numerous vacancies in the tenements in the area.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

Some of the members were alarmed by this and so a fresh attempt was made by them at today's meeting of the Vile Parle Municipal Board to give some relief to the tax-payers. Mr. Peardina, seconded by Dr. Patel moved that the taxpayers be allowed a deduction in water and electricity charges before arriving at the gross annual letting value of property. In the case of the former it was proposed to allow a deduction of 10 per cent, and in the case of latter a deduction of 6 1/2 per cent or actual consumption charges whichever be the lower. It was argued that the water charges being unduly high and it being a necessity, it would afford ample relief to the taxpayers if they were allowed this deduction. When the proposition was put up for voting there was a tie and so it was declared lost by the casting vote of the President.

PROBLEM OF ROADS.

The Municipality has been since long declining to take charge of certain roads at Andheri and Jogeshwari under various excuses and the repairs to these non-acquired roads is a great problem. The resident public had to undergo inconvenience and suffering during the last two years but the question of acquiring these roads is not yet decided. The Government scheme of roads leading to Ismailia college and the Hindu Friends Society at Jogeshwari was under discussion to-day and it was resolved to take over the charge of these roads and to repair them at a cost equivalent to the contribution from the residents. It was also resolved to request the Government to assist the Municipality by contributing something towards the upkeep of these roads.

Fall That Proved Fatal

One Kulsambi who was admitted into the J. J. Hospital on the 13th instant suffering from injuries due to a fall died on Saturday. Post-mortem was held and inquest will take place to-day (Monday).

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1936

THE MAHAR CONFERENCE

The Bombay Presidency Mahar Conference held in this city during the week-end is but one of the many conferences that demonstrate the spirit of revolt that has seized the so-called depressed classes, revolt against the inhuman wrongs that have held them in bondage for ages. For some years past the leaders of the community contented themselves with fighting for their political rights. After these were settled by the Communal Award, as amended by the Poona Pact, they began to give more attention to the social rights of their community. Finding that their progress in winning them was painfully slow, apparently at least the progress is slow—Dr. Ambedkar lost patience with the caste Hindus and at a conference of his community at Yeola nearly a year ago threw a veritable bombshell into the Hindu community by openly calling upon all the "depressed classes" to renounce their religion and embrace some other assuring them equal social status. The question of mass conversion has since been discussed by the Harijans all over the country; some of them have approved of the idea but many more have opposed it, hoping still that they will win their social rights in the Hindu fold itself. It is needless to add that such of latter as may in their turn lose patience and hope will not fail to swell the ranks of the conversionists. The Bombay Conference, one of the best ever organized in the city, shows that the new movement is not a negligible affair.

Spirit Of Revolt

Dr. Ambedkar's speech at the conference and that of the President, Mr. B. S. Venkatrao are both instinct with the spirit of revolt that the Conference itself exemplifies. There is in them a concentrated bitterness both against Hinduism and the present-day Hindu society which is quite understandable but which leaves no room for a dispassionate criticism of all the vital issues involved. The religious aspect of the question we shall not discuss here to-day. But a word needs to be said on the purely social aspect. In recommending conversion both Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Venkatrao assume that there is no hope of the Hindu removing untouchability in the near future and that conversion on the other hand is sure by itself to remove the brand of the converts. As regards the first assumption, we confess that a vast majority of the caste Hindus are still, for one reason or other, too complacent and passive about their duty to end untouchability, hoping probably that what they call the spirit of the times will by

itself set things right in due course. But there are still many progressive or Nationalist Hindus who are working earnestly, though silently, for the removal of untouchability, who might at any time get the new passive majority to help them actively and who are sure to achieve better results when they have more political power in their hands. Surely they need to be given a sporting chance. As regards the second assumption, we fear that a vast majority of Harijan converts, especially in the remote villages, will not find their general social status appreciably improved, even apart from the possibility of some of them being victimised by vindictive fanatical caste Hindus and the certain reduction in the number of their seats in the legislatures as a result of mass conversions.

Failure Of Caste Hindus

What amazes us most in this connection is the utter unconcern of so many caste Hindus claiming to be social reformers. The propaganda carried on by many of the anti-untouchability institutions is very feeble and one-sided; for in their attempt to ameliorate directly the condition of the Harijans they fail to carry on educational propaganda among the orthodox caste Hindus. The result is that even in a cosmopolitan city like Bombay not more than half a dozen out of the hundreds of its Hindu restaurants openly give free access to the Harijans. Yet the local Harijan Sewak Sangh, is not, we believe, making any effort to redress this wrong. There is one more point about the shameful condition of the Harijans that needs to be plainly stated. There are certain public rights which the State ought to guarantee to all the people in spite of any opposition from any section of the people. One such is the right of free access to public wells. This right is still denied to Harijans in many places and Government are not seldom content with blaming Hindu orthodoxy and the local bodies concerned. In the last analysis Government alone can secure free access to public wells. The Government of Bombay, it is true, have issued a circular requiring all public wells to be thrown open to Harijans and threatening local bodies with the stoppage of grants if their instructions in this connection are disregarded. But the Government circular has remained, to all intents and purposes, a dead letter. Where Government fail to do so they fall in one of their primary duties. It is intriguing that many Harijan leaders are so reticent about Government's failure to do their part in the removal of untouchability.

Welcome Sympathy

The attitude adopted by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and some other Liberal leaders regarding the formation of the Civil Liberties Union has, of course, been the subject of much adverse comment in this country. It was only to be expected that their views would receive a good deal of publicity in a certain section of the British Press, whose columns are always open for the purpose of minimising the influence of, if not for actually running down, the Indian National Congress and its leaders. There is, however, a large body of British public men, who feel considerably surprised by the refusal of Sir Tej to join the proposed Union. The National Council for Civil Liberties in Britain is, it ought to be remembered, representative of various schools of thought, and still it is functioning quite smoothly. Sir Tej moreover, by his uncalculated remark in his statement regarding the revision of policy by Congressmen, has only exposed his ignorance—to take a charitable view—of the basic idea underlying the formation of a Civil Liberties Union. Such a suggestion, indeed, cuts at the

root of the whole problem. If all sections of the public were drilled to follow a definite line of action, and if all of them were taught to keep scrupulously on the right side of law, as Sir Tej seems to suggest, a Civil Liberties Union would be a sheer superfluity! Members of the British National Council have disapproved of the statement of the Allahabad knight, mainly on this ground. Moreover, as one of them observed to our London correspondent, such a view is against the best traditions of Liberalism. For, "the essence of liberalism is to fight for freedom and liberty, particularly civil, of every individual even though he or she may be a political opponent." Sponsors of the proposed Union, therefore, are assured of the sympathy and co-operation of the members of the British National Council, among them being Messrs. H. G. Wells and Nevins and Prof. Harold Laski, who has warmly supported Pandit Jawaharlal's move. This sympathy comes as a welcome relief from the ill-considered criticism of some of our own so-called Liberal leaders, and has its own moral to convey.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World's Press

(By Our London Correspondent).

By 103 votes to 39, students of Cambridge Union Society decided at a debate on Monday, May 18, that England's domination over India is indefensible.

"Most Indians are born in debt, live in debt, and die in debt, and all this after 175 years of British domination," declared an Indian student, speaking from the floor. He gave concrete facts as to the condition of the Indian people, creating a big impression. He showed that 93 per cent. of the Indian people are illiterate. Wages are as low as 2d. a day. The average expectation of life is only 36 years.

The motion was moved by the American University Debating Team, and it was opposed by the Cambridge Union Society.

The Chairman of the London County Council, Lord Snell, told the Hotels and Restaurants Association of Great Britain at their annual meeting in London that he lived continuously in hotels.

"No credit at all is due to you for my streamlined figure. You have to explain how it is I have this lean and hungry look," he added. "I suppose the real reason you have selected me to propose this toast is because you wanted a graphic contrast to your president, Lord Derby."

Lord Derby retorted: "You, Lord Snell, are of a streamlined effect, like the Queen Mary of a different sex; I am a Thames barge. But sideways glance towards you during this luncheon suggests that if you wanted to alter your streamline it would be an expensive item."

Lord Snell is thin and Lord Derby is stout and hence they thus discussed streamlining.

A London barrister left £171,314 to his wife, adding: "I express my very strong wish, in view of the possibility of even greater excesses in Socialistic misgovernment than those already obtaining and which in my opinion cannot at any time be deemed unlikely in view of universal suffrage and the want of proper constitutional restraints thereon, that my wife will retain at least one-half of her fortune in currencies other than British, preferably that of the United States."

The right to send a regular diplomatic bag, like the one reported to have disappeared on its way from Addis Ababa to Jibuti, is one of the privileges accorded to the representatives of foreign Powers in countries with which they are in diplomatic relations.

By law of Queen Anne, passed after Ambassador of Peter the Great had been hauled from carriage and arrested for debt, all ambassadors, their households, and attaches cannot be sued and have immunity from arrest, except perhaps where they act against the safety or welfare of the country, or where very grave crimes are involved. Their baggage, including "Diplomatic Bag" containing dispatches, passes Customs without search. Right of immunity brings amusing results sometimes, as when the case against American official for using nose-pipe in his suburban garden during the drought was withdrawn.

A diplomatic bag is sealed at the Embassy or the Legation from which it is dispatched and then not interfered with until it reaches its destination. It is carried by a special messenger. In totalitarian countries it is the only safe way of communicating confidentially with countries abroad, since all foreign mail is closely supervised, and foreign telephone conversations listened to. It sometimes happens that the bag is put to rather heavy use. For instance, the Polish bag used to arrive in Moscow bulging with "black" roubles and other illicit papers.

Paris police have often been accused of "third" degree methods. Chief Commissary Guillaume, retiring at the age of 63, tells us his trick.

Laughing he said: "I had been using an instrument of torture—a terrible one too—in my office for the past 20 years. It was an ordinary but very old armchair with a red velvet cushion, but one of its wooden legs was split. If people sitting on it moved slightly, it produced a curious crackling noise."

"When a person's conscience is not tranquil, he has a tendency to move his legs or the rest of his body. If a suspected criminal remained silent to my questions, I just waited patiently while the crackling of the armchair leg indicated to me that he was getting more and more uncomfortable. After an hour or two the noise of the crackling began to prey upon

(Continued on page 7—Col. 5).

Indian Companies Act Amendment Bill

A Critical Review

VII

The second part of the clause makes provisions for certain matters in so far as the articles do not make other provisions in this behalf. Voting is one of the matters dealt with in this part.

It is provided that every member would be entitled to one vote in respect of each share or each Rs. 100 of stock held by him. The material point, however, to note is that this provision would be operative only if the Articles of Association do not make any other provision. In other words the existing practice of issuing preference shares without voting rights or with restricted voting rights and also the practice of issuing deferred or promoters' shares with disproportionate voting rights are left undisturbed in spite of the fact that these practices have led to serious evils. The practice of issuing preference shares carrying no voting rights is more common in Calcutta as will be seen from the following clause generally to be found in the Articles of Association of joint companies under representative firms of managing agents. The clause provides:—

"The preference shares shall confer no voting powers but the holders thereof may attend general meetings of the Company but shall not be entitled to vote thereat."

Injustice To Preference Shareholder

It will be seen that under such a clause the preference shareholder has no right to vote. This, I submit, is indefensible. Preference shareholders having sunk their capital have a financial stake in the concern. It is, therefore, wholly unreasonable to prevent them from exercising their vote at all times even though their dividends may fall into arrears or where any other mat-

ter in which they are interested is under consideration.

The negotiations in connection with the Cement Merger Scheme would seem to furnish a classical illustration of the plight to which preference shareholders might be reduced under the article quoted above. The Katni Cement and the Punjab Cement companies have addressed circular letters to their shareholders in which, after referring to the proposal for selling the factories of these two companies to the new Merger Company, they have advised the ordinary shareholders to come to some settlement with the preference shareholders as the preference shares of these companies are quoted at a considerable premium in the market. If the article in question were operative in the case of these companies—fortunately it is not—the position of the preference shareholders would be that they would have no voice in the passing of the resolution for sale of these companies' factories to the Merger Company. It is clear that it would not be fair and equitable to place the preference shareholders in such a position.

Erroneous View

In the second class of cases, viz. those in which qualified restrictions are imposed the Article runs more or less as follows:—

"The said preference shares shall not confer the right to receive notice of general meetings of the Company or to attend or vote at such meetings unless the fixed dividend on such shares shall be in arrear for six calendar months or any resolution is proposed for reducing the capital of the company or winding up of the company or directly affecting the interest of the holders of such shares as a class as regards dividend, return of capital or voting."

With regard to this class of

cases it has been argued that preference shareholders, being entitled to a fixed dividend should have no right to vote so long as their dividend is regularly paid. This view is erroneous. It overlooks the all-important fact that it is the right of the preference shareholders, irrespective of whether their dividends have fallen into arrears or not, to see that the company is not managed in such a way as to jeopardise the continuance of their dividend or to impair the safety of their capital. Circumstances can be imagined when the management may embark upon speculative schemes of extension or a disastrous policy of borrowing calculated to affect adversely the interests of preference shareholders in regard to the above matters. It is, therefore, wrong in principle to disqualify them from voting.

Cases frequently occur where a private business is converted into a public company, the owners taking up ordinary shares issued as fully paid up while non-voting preference shares are issued to the public. Thus although the business is conducted with public money, the public have no voice in the management of the concern, on the face of it the practice is unjust and unreasonable and calls for reform.

Promoters' Shares

With regard to the practice of issuing deferred or promoters' shares with disproportionate voting rights the capital structure of the Tata Construction Company, (now Premier Construction Company) furnishes an outstanding illustration. This company has 65,351 ordinary shares of Rs. 30 each, 10,000 preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 35,000 promoters' shares of Rs. 4-12 each. Each share has one vote. Thus the ordinary and preference shareholders who have contributed to

(Continued on page 14—Col. 4).

Frankly Speaking

PRETEXT FOR AGGRESSION

The bellicose attitude of Imperialist Japan is becoming more and more aggressive every day, particularly in relations with China. And the alleged bombing incident at the railway bridge between Tientsin and Tangku which held up Japanese reinforcements, it is feared in China, will be used as a pretext for Japanese militarists for further aggression in North China. The Chinese are also suspicious about the authorship of the incident. And the Japanese officials have only strengthened these suspicions by preventing a Chinese break-down gang from proceeding to the scene of bombing. Instead they rushed a machine-gun squad and apparatus to take flashlight photographs but make the whole affair look suspicious. Then they immediately issued a statement imputing the outrage to Chinese students and threatening that "any act creating disturbances will destroy Chinese-Japanese friendship." In view of all this the Chinese are naturally alarmed, particularly when they recall the Mukden incident which preceded the Manchurian affair. The pity of it all is that the impotence of the League of Nations and the scandalous disregard of international obligations by Big Powers give Japanese Imperialism almost a free hand to do whatever it likes in China.

BELEATED JUSTICE

In throwing open all public roads, public wells, schools, etc. to all communities the Travancore Government have done but elementary justice. The wonder is that some so-called public roads were not open all these years to certain communities, though they were open to dogs and other animals. The greater wonder is that there are still numerous public wells not open to Harijans, in British India and the States alike, and Government and the local bodies responsible for the gross injustice continue to be complacent about the matter. The Harijans' patience in submitting to such wrongs beats the patience of Job. But, alas, that very superhuman patience seems to have demoralised the perpetrators of the wrongs.

GROSSLY UNFAIR

The Sind Advisory Council, which is supposed to do duty for a full-fledged Legislative Council till such a one is constituted under the new Constitution, might well have been allowed to discuss, and offer advice in the shape of resolutions, on all those matters on which a Legislature is entitled to move resolutions. But that does not suit the sweet will of the Governor, who is a complete undisguised autocrat in the transitional regime. He has issued rules laying down that the Council shall consider only such matters as the Governor may lay before it; and in such matters no motions shall be moved, nor shall the Council be asked to record a vote thereon. Not even on the Budget shall any motion be allowed, nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the Council. Thus in the absence of a clear motion in the Council the Governor will not only have his own way in everything but will also have it in his power to make out that he is acting according to the sense of the House as he gathered it. This is most unfair and few self-respecting men will care to work on such a Council.

SILENCE ZONES

Among other things Bombay is famous (notorious of course, would be the more appropriate word,) for its traffic noises. Many of our motorists have a peculiar penchant for using their horns on any, or no excuse whatever. The W. I. A. is doing what it can to train them in road manners, but the success it has so far achieved is necessarily limited. The disturbance caused by honking, especially during night hours, has often been the cause of many complaints in the Press, and we, therefore, entirely welcome the introduction of "Silence Zones" in the city from to-day. This experiment has met with a large measure of success in many western cities, and we trust in Bombay also it will be attended by beneficial results.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Dr. Deshmukh's Hindu Women's Right to Property Bill, which has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly and which he will soon ask the House to refer to the Select Committee is a short,

cautious step in the right direction. It just recognises the right of women to a due share in the inheritance of property, a right which was well recognised by ancient Hindu law. The principle of the Bill is accordingly accepted by many, though opinions will at present vary about the exact share to be given to women, especially in the division of agricultural land. Dr. Deshmukh points out in his statement on the Bill that Gandhiji approves of the Bill but thinks that it does not go far enough. When the Bill goes up before the Select Committee, its details may be altered in the light of public opinion. Meanwhile, it behoves all liberal public bodies interested in the subject to support the principle of the Bill publicly and wholeheartedly.

Dr. Ambedkar's Advice To Harijans

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—Since Dr. Ambedkar's advocacy of renunciation of their religion by the Harijans, there have been half-hearted support or denunciation of the move at various depressed class conferences and by various depressed class leaders, but, unfortunately, we have not yet come across a cool and dispassionate analysis of the issues involved in such conversion to an alien religion. Unless the move is a political stunt meant to accelerate the upward progress of the depressed classes in the Hindu social scale or to browbeat agitation against the Poona Pact among certain sections of the Hindu high castes, every Harijan who contemplates taking Dr. Ambedkar's advice seriously should ponder over and try to answer for himself the following points: (1) Does he want theoretical equality? If so, is not there more of it in Hinduism than in any other religion? Has not Hindu philosophy declared man to be a part of God in essence? (2) Does he want equality in practice and actual life? Can he get it by mere conversion to another religion? If so, to which religion? If he is thinking about Christianity, is he sure that the white Christians will freely intermarry with Harijan converts or admit them to social intercourse on an equal footing in other spheres? The recent treatment of Abyssinian Christians by

Sir Fazli Husain asks Muslims "not to ignore realities." And Sir Fazli is, of course, no phantom.

Let it be further said to the Punjab Knight's credit that he has lived up to his precept. He has not ignored the realities of a ministration. In characteristic fashion he has grabbed them.

Talking about ignoring, here is another "angle" on the same. Appropos of the furor over President Jawaharlal's recent speeches, Bori Bunder says that both Sir Cowsaji Jehangir and Mr. A. D. Shroff have "issued challenges which cannot be ignored." Equally emphatically must have Sancho Panza declared in support of his immortal master's challenges.

By the way, Bori Bunder too, like Sir Fazli, harps on the theme of "realities." We are told:—

"It is time Congress called a halt to the Moscow dreams of its President" and applied itself to a study of political realities."

We gladly endorse the second part of the statement. In fact the Civil Liberties' Union which the President proposes to start would do nothing else but study "political realities!"

But how does one "call a halt to dreams"? We wonder.

"Manchester Guardian" in a leading article, declares that Lord Linlithgow's and Mahatma Gandhi's enthusiasm have many points in common.

Our confrere is, however, forgetting the distance between the Viceregal Lodge at Simla and the little mud-hut in Segoon. It is considerably more than the geographical miles that separate them.

Why should not, ask the Liberal journal, co-operation be possible between them?

Mr. Winston Churchill, no doubt, can give a convincing reply.

The Secretary to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes denies that "the Chamber has ceased to exist or exists only in name or has gone into liquidation."

We quite appreciate the situation. But why this anxiety to make the obvious trebly sure?

Lord Zetland says about the Niemeyer Report that "it is a finely balanced scheme that cannot be disturbed."

In other words—Top heavy!

WITHOUT COMMENT

"That 'enfant terrible' of the Congress, Mr. Satyamurti, has enraged the Socialist group and some of his orthodox colleagues by announcing that he is prepared to accept Dominion Status and that Congressmen ought to get as much good out of the new Constitution as possible. We do not know why there should be all this bother over Mr. Satyamurti's speech to the Annamalai branch of the European Association. Mr. Satyamurti is merely repeating what he has already said for the past twelve months."

—Bori Bunder.
"I did not say that 'Dominion Status will be acceptable if it came in time.' This is misrepresenting what I said."

—Mr. Satyamurti.

Publicity Manager (to film exhibitor):—
What shall I say? Second glorious week or second magnificent week?

their Italian co-religionists is a case in point and should make them pause and think. If he is thinking of Islam he should similarly ascertain whether the Salwads, Pathans, Persians and Turks would freely intermarry with Harijan converts—the reluctance of Punjab, U.P. and other up country Moslems to intermarry with Bengal Moslems, whom they consider to be of inferior stock, is a well-known fact and a relevant issue. If the answers are in the negative and if in each case he has to earn elevation in the social status by hard endeavours in the direction of self-amelioration, what is the good of undergoing the humiliation of forsaking his ancestral religion? If the Harijans want to avoid the odium attaching to their present caste names by long association, will not the purpose be better served by changing the caste names or entering one of the Hindu sects founded by a galaxy of Hindu saints such as Sri Chaitanya, Nanak, Kabir, Ramchand Dayanand and others? Will this not serve their purpose better than conversion to an alien religion, which violently cuts off the moorings of their spiritual life? Let our Harijan friends pause and consider.—Yours, etc.

A FRIEND.

Uluberia, Howrah, May 28.

EVOLVE COMMON POINTS OF AGREEMENT

Rajen Babu Says Socialist Propaganda Inopportune

PATNA, May 31. Addressing a public meeting at Chapra yesterday where he was presented with a purse containing Rs. 251 by the Chapra citizens. Babu Rajendra Prasad said:— "Unity of action is the greatest need of the hour and any division in our ranks at this juncture is bound to lead to disaster and make us forget our goal which we all desire to reach as early as possible. We have many difficulties and problems, which baffles our solution. The country has not yet found out a solution for the Hindu-Muslim problem. In spite of our greatest efforts, we have amidst us, our inter-provincial disputes and communal differences which divide the community itself in various compartments. "We have yet to reconcile our self-interest with national interest. Then at this juncture to present new problems before the country and create further divisions in our ranks, as Socialists are bound to create by preaching their gospel, is hardly opportune. It is the time when we ought to have sat down and tried to evolve general points of agreement between the various interests, communities and parties. After finding out an agreed point we ought to have acted unitedly as if one body without, if possible, sacrificing our principles and tried to reach that destined goal."

COMMON CAUSE Continuing Rajen Babu said: "There may come a time when the poor and oppressed people of one community may make a common cause with their comrades of other communities against their common enemy, but I feel such future is still far."

Proceeding Babu Rajendra Prasad asked: "Is it practical politics to say that all our communal and inter-communal or inter-provincial differences will vanish in no time if we can concentrate our attention on the economic problem and solve it along the Socialist lines? It may be possible in a distant future after we have won our Self-Government. But is it possible to-day?"

Concluding he recommended the activities of the Village Industries Association which should be given preference to industrialisation.—United Press.

MEMORIAL TO LATE KESHAVDEO SHARMA

Condolence Meeting Appoints Committee

A condolence meeting in honour of Pandit Keshavdeo Sharma who passed away on Thursday last was held in Matunga, when feeling references to the late Pandit's varied and allround activities were made by speakers representing various organisations—the B.P.C.C., F. Ward Congress Committee, the Arya Samaj, Hindu Maha Sabha, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Shradhanand Mahilashram and others.

Dr. Kalyandas Desai presided. The doctor said that Panditji inspired young men by his example. He was mainly responsible for the Arya Samaj in Matunga. He was the best of men and his brilliance was unrivalled and could be gauged through his varied activities. Though physically he had left them, his spirit was with them.

Mr. K. A. Parameswaran moved the resolution of condolence on behalf of the several organizations, expressing the sympathy of them all to the bereaved family. The resolution was to be conveyed to the bereaved family of Panditji by the President of the meeting.

Mr. Ganpatil Shankar Desai spoke on behalf of the B.P.C.C. He said Panditji was not an ordinary man. He strove for the uplift of the oppressed and exploited.

The Secretary of the F. Ward District Congress Committee speaking on behalf of the "F" ward recounted the services of Keshavdeoji in the Congress cause in the days of the Civil Disobedience Movement. His services in connection with the historic Wadala Salt Raids were green in their minds even then. Panditji was the very life of the Matunga Arya Samaj. His agitation for the recognition of the Hindi Schools had borne fruit. More than all his services for the country his prominent part in "F" ward District of the Congress were.

Mr. Ithwarbhal Patel said he was offering condolences on behalf of the "G" ward.

A SOCIAL REFORMER. Another speaker referred to Panditji's activity in the Arya Samaj where his social reform activities would be cherished long by the womanhood whom he had faithfully served.

Mr. Ogle spoke on behalf of the Matunga Arya Samaj. Mr. Niramjan Sharma Ajit on behalf of the Hindi Bhasha Nilaya.

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HOLIDAY RUSH IN ENGLAND

Cool Weather Likely For Whitsuntide

RUGBY, May 30. Cool weather is likely for Whitsuntide with some rain but there is no sign of holiday makers being deterred by this not wholly favourable forecast. Heavy holiday traffic is reported by railways and air transport lines. Doubled and trebled air services are unable to satisfy a record demand for booking. The London Midland and Scottish Railway are running five hundred and the London and North Eastern Railway over twelve hundred additional trains during Whitsuntide. Mileage to be covered by the Great Western Railway holiday excursion trains on Monday is about eighty thousand miles. Among many special attractions is the international horse show at Olympia which opened to-day when the Lord Mayor of London and sheriffs rode in state through the arena.—B.O.W.

ADDIS ABABA TO BE REBUILT?

ROME, May 30. Authorities are taking steps to rebuild Addis Ababa and maintain its character of Garden City. A block for Government officers will be erected and the existing open spaces will be respected. A road available for both light and heavy traffic will be built between two furthestmost points, namely Mas-sawah and Mogadiscio.—Reuter.

Br. Consul At Harrar Under Close Surveillance

DJIBOUTI, May 30. Messrs. Lowell Bentinck and Vaughan Jones who were detained for several days by Italians at Dire Dawa arrived here safely. Italians, it is stated are keeping the British Consul at Harrar under close surveillance. He is not allowed to leave the town without the permission of the authorities.—Reuter.

Press On British Policy Regarding Abyssinia

LONDON, May 30. In commenting on the recent interview with the Italian Ambassador had with Mr. Eden, at the Foreign Office and in the course of which Signor Grandi is understood to have renewed assurances previously given by the Italian Government regarding respects for British interests in Abyssinia and to have emphasised the desire of Signor Mussolini to improve Anglo-Italian relations, newspapers make it clear that there is no question of opening separate negotiations between Britain and Italy. British policy from the beginning of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute has been dictated by Britain's membership of the League of Nations and, accordingly, no new departure is or need be expected until the whole position has come under the review of the League at the next meeting of the Council which opens on June 16th.—B. O. W.

Missing Swedish R. C. Camp Discovered

STOCKHOLM, May 30. A message from Addis Ababa says, several days' search by aeroplanes, the missing Swedish Red Cross Camp was discovered near Mountain Hadakumbi, 150 kilometres from Dolo.

An aeroplane dropped orders that they should return to Addis Ababa.—Reuter.

Birthday Celebrations Of Pope Pius XI

ROME, May 31. Despite heavy rain 50,000 people, including 10,000 pilgrims representing many nations, assembled at St. Peter's Square, to celebrate the 79th birthday of His Holiness Pope Pius XI. A brilliant papal procession found its way up to the Cathedral, whilst Benedictine Monks on the roof of the Sistine chapel sang the Gregorian plainsong. All categories of the Papal Court were represented. Cardinals, bishops and Monsignors, attired in rich robes, lent colour to the scene within the Cathedral, which was crowded.

At the conclusion of the Pontifical Mass, the Pope gave his blessing to the people. After that His Holiness was carried to the Vatican.—Reuter's Special.

Other Factories Fall In Line

PARIS, May 30. A number of important factories followed the example of Renault and reached a settlement whereupon the workers evacuated the buildings. On the other hand the strike spread to a few more factories around Paris. A remarkable feature of the staying-in strike has been constant discipline and good humour displayed. The police have not reported a single untoward incident. Workers organised concerts and plays under the shadow of motionless driving wheels using huge instruments as temporary stage properties.—Reuter.

Lampson For London

CAIRO, May 30. Sir M. Lampson is proceeding to London on Monday on a short visit to consult Government on certain points arising out of treaty conversations.—Reuter.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31. In the Davis Cup, American zone final Budge beat Crawford 6-2, 6-3, 4-6, 1-6, 13/11.—Reuter.

ARAB PEACE GESTURE

Strike Committee Issues Manifesto Deprecating Acts Of Violence

JERUSALEM, May 31. The Arab Strike Committee in Nablus has issued a manifesto deprecating and dissociating itself from the acts of violence and attacks on police.

The gesture raises the hopes of a more conciliatory attitude for the future.—Reuter.

Arab Gang Cornered

EARLIER. After an exciting ten-mile chase in the hills between Jerusalem and Jericho an Arab gang was cornered by the police. One armed Arab was wounded and captured. The encounter took place after a Jewish bus was ambushed and fired on heavily from both sides of the road. Two hours later the police escorting lorries carrying Dead Sea potash were subjected to heavy firing. Almost on the same spot, two British constables were ambushed and one wounded near Beersheba after delivering the bedding for Arab Political exiles at Aulehahar.

POLICE AND VILLAGERS IN CLASH

The families of R. A. F. Officers and men have been evacuated from Ramleh to the R. A. F. Camp near the military aerodrome. Another Arab was killed and two were wounded when Searforth Highlanders and Police searching a village near Nablus for arms were fired upon from the village and the surrounding hills and they returned fire.—Reuter.

PALESTINE IN COMMONS

Distinct Improvement In Situation, Assures M. MacDonald

RUGBY, May 30. The Dominions Secretary made a statement in the House of Commons to-day on the situation in Palestine. He said that while some measure of disturbance was still reported from various parts of the country, he was glad to say that the general situation had shown a distinct improvement during the last two or three days.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald with regret to the shooting in the old city of Jerusalem yesterday of a British constable and went on to state that the High Commissioner was satisfied that the forces at his disposal were at present adequate. Reports that another additional battalion had been sent to Palestine from Egypt were without foundation.

Alluding to the announcement in the Press that tear gas was being held in reserve by the Palestine Police for use in certain contingencies in the suppression of civil disorders, he informed the House that the High Commissioner had published a statement for the information of the public in Palestine reassuring them as to the non-lethal and entirely harmless nature of the vapour to be employed and explaining that its use had only been authorised should an occasion arise in order to avoid as far as possible the necessity for employing measures for the prevention of law and order that might result in loss of life or serious injury.—B. O. W.

Processionists Distribute Inflammatory Handbills

SHANGHAI, May 30. Anti-Japanese feeling is running high.

A crowd of 3,000 mainly, students marched in a procession shouting anti-Japanese slogans distributing inflammatory handbills.

Although demonstrators dispersed peacefully the situation remains tense. Police reserves are standing by.—Reuter.

EVEREST CLIMBERS WARNED

(Special Cable.) LONDON, May 31. It will be height of unwisdom for the Everest climbers to persist in their efforts to reach the summit now. Unexpectedly, early monsoon, has driven them back from the camp at 21,500 feet to 18,000 feet declares Mr. T. A. Erocklebank in an article in the "Sunday Dispatch".

The writer rejects as out of hand the proposal to climb on to the crest in the north-east ridge instead of north face. He concludes, without the miracle of a fair break weather the climbers should soon think of returning home.

BOMBAY SCOUT CYCLES 17,000 MILES

Parsi Rover's Two-Year World Ride

LONDON (By Air Mail). A Bombay Rover Scout, Mr. Jim Mody, has now reached London after a 17,000 mile cycle ride lasting two years.

He is cycling round the world to study scouting in all countries. Before visiting London, he made a three weeks' tour of the British Isles.

On arrival in London, he attended an East London Rover meeting and was enthusiastically welcomed.—Reuter.

CROWN PRINCE PROMOTED SERGEANT

BUCAREST (By Air Mail). Crown Prince Michael of Rumania has been promoted to the rank of a full sergeant in the Rumanian Army.

Before a high Army Commission including his father, King Carol, the 13-year-old prince commanded a detachment of mountain troops, putting them through skirmishes. He was given an objective to attack which was not visible, owing to the rough mountain side. He and his men crawled to within firing range without exposing themselves.

The examination lasted five and a half hours, following which King Carol pinned on the sergeant's chevrons.—Reuter.

IN CASE OF ANGLO-ITALIAN TROUBLE

Sudan Frontier As Danger Spot

(From Our Correspondent.) LONDON, (By Air Mail).

If ever there should be a conflict between Britain and Italy the real trouble would occur on the Sudan frontier where Britain is wedged between East and West Italian troops.

It would be more difficult for Italians to advance straight on Egypt. Despite the large Italian colony there is the feeling in Egypt that if one must have foreign rulers, the British are certainly to be preferred. On this field England has built up through decades of work a reputation which the Italians could not so easily counter. It is difficult to avoid the assumption that Italy will one day want to unite Abyssinia with Libya through Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The frontiers across the desert are not clearly defined.—"Berliner Tageblatt," Berlin.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page 6.) his nerves, and he was ready for a confession!"

The first comet of 1936, which was discovered by an American amateur astronomer, may be visible to the naked eye in Great Britain during June.

Dr. Crommelin, formerly of the Royal Observatory staff, who has been watching the comet through a large telescope for the last few days, said that its brightness will greatly increase during the next six weeks. Then the comet will fade away and it may not be seen again by humans for hundreds of years.

According to Dr. Crommelin the comet is about a hundred million miles away from the earth, and about the same distance from the sun, so that the three form an equilateral triangle. Like other comets, it consists of a large mass of vapour, with a small quantity of solid matter as a core. The gaseous portion is a good deal larger than this earth.

Members of the Oxford Union Society have decided by a big majority against the admission of women as speakers at the weekly debates. The figures of the poll are: For 169; Against 301.

The members voting represented 50 per cent. of the membership of this society. The proposal was defeated in the House a fortnight ago. This is the first time that the anti-feminists in the University have secured a keep the Union for men only. Last year they were defeated when the society decided to throw open the new dining-rooms to women guests. The new motion did not propose to admit women to full membership, but only to allow them on the floor of the House at the weekly debates. Women, as in the past, will only be allowed to speak when invited to do so by the President.

No Rest Till Goal Of Independence Is Reached

YOUTH MUST KEEP THE FLAG OF FREEDOM FLYING, EXHORTS MRS. NAIDU

"In our fight for Independence also referred to the numerous speeches of the Congress President and declared that every one felt that the present structure of Social iniquity and inequalities needed radical change. It was the right of every individual to have reasonable comforts of life. But such a state of things would not come by mere speeches. The Congress was trying to win independence. Independence meant deliverance from bondage and starvation. It was the duty of the people, therefore, to strengthen the Congress organisation. The immediate task that had been undertaken was making the electoral roll as complete as possible. Every eligible voter should be on the list. He had no doubt that when the time came Congress would have their full support. But the work had to be expedited and he appealed for the co-operation of all."

So said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, while holding the National Flag on Sunday morning on the Chhatrapati sands. It was the monthly flag hoisting ceremony held under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. and the Girgaum District Congress Committee.

There was a large number of people present. The Bombay National Guards, the Sevika Dal under Mrs. Safia Khan and Volunteers of the Gandhi Seva Sena saluted the flag.

WHAT TRICOLOUR STANDS FOR

Mrs. Naidu in the course of her speech said that for years the ceremony of saluting the Tricolour on the last week of every month had gone on. Besides the monthly flag hoisting ceremony, the tricolour was hoisted on important national occasions.

Lokamanya Tilak, in front of whose statue the flag was being hoisted was dead but his sacrifice and service for the country was still remembered by the people. The tricolour represented all those sufferings of people like Lokamanya Tilak. The flag though a piece of cloth, was symbolic of India's fight for freedom and the sacrifices and services of the people in the cause of that freedom. It was the constant reminder to the people of all that had been done and achieved in the cause of Indian Independence and all that ought to be done to reach the goal.

BRAVE ABYSSINIANS The speaker referred to the Great War of 1914 and said that several youths of various countries had laid down their lives defending the flags of their respective nations. Those young men were dead and gone but their courage and valour was remembered still. She also referred to the brave Ethiopians who courageously fought to defend their country. They might have been defeated but they had proved to be a brave nation. It was true that their Emperor had sped away but one emperor does not make a nation.

"SWARAJ MY BIRTHRIGHT" Concluding Mrs. Naidu exhorted those present to remember all those who laid down their lives in the cause of Indian Independence and those who had sacrificed their all in the same cause. She asked them not to forget Lokamanya Tilak's popular saying "Swaraj is my Birthright and I shall have it". It was now for the youth of the country to take the vanguard in the country's march towards its cherished goal and there was no rest for them till they had reached their goal.

Mr. P. R. Lele then caricatured Mrs. Naidu and the function came to a close.

STRENGTHEN THE CONGRESS

"Perfect Roll-Campaign" Inaugurated In F. Ward

Speeches on the "Perfect Roll Campaign" and Congress ideals were delivered by various speakers at the monthly flag salutation function held under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee at Wadala. There was a large gathering and the band of the Tarun Bharat Vyayam Mandir was in attendance. In the absence of Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi who came late due to other engagements, Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar unfurled the National Tricolour to the tune of "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara".

In the course of his speech Mr. Mahadeshwar referred to the great awakening in the city after the visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and explained how he had brought about the United Front of Labour, Peasant and Congress Organisations against Imperialism. He then referred to the New Constitution and the need for enrolment of all eligible voters in the electoral roll.

FOVERTY AMIDST PLENTY Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi, President of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee, spoke on "this poverty amidst plenty" and criticised the present order of Society. He

The Hon. Secretary of F. Ward Congress Committee said that Society at present was divided into two camps. On the one side was a handful of Capitalists, Landlords and Princes who had control over all the good things of the world. On the other were the vast millions of toiling masses, the workers in the factories and the poor peasants in the fields. In between was the lower middle class of educated people whose condition was worsening in ever-increasing measure. The interests of this class were bound up with those of the workers and peasants. Such a state of things was inherent in the present-day social structure. Out of this contradiction arose class conflicts which would disappear only when exploitation ceased and social inequality and inequality were ended. But that was a long way off. They had to work for it. For that they should strengthen their organisational strength. In each Moholla there should be their organisation discussing problems of the country. The Congress would encourage and actively help in that organisation. If they had such an organisation, how easy it would be to get all the eligible voters enrolled in the roll and to mobilise opinion in favour of the Congress, that is, in favour of those who fought for the complete freedom of the country. The Congress had decided to capture the legislatures under the new Constitution. The Congress challenged the right of the British Government or Parliament to determine India's Constitution. That was why the Congress was eager to have all eligible voters enrolled in the list so that when the election came the right sort of people might be sent to the Legislatures.

After Messrs L. V. Kondave and D. D. Wadia had spoken the gathering dispersed.

CO-OPERATE WITH CONGRESS TO MAKE ROLLS PERFECT

Nagindas Master's Appeal To Bombayites

The monthly flag salutation was held on Sunday morning at the C Ward (Bhuleshwar) Congress Committee.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, unfurling the flag, said that the programme before the citizens, calling for immediate attention was to go as many voters as possible, who were duly qualified, enrolled as such. About 2,11,000 voters' names were already on the rolls, but Mr. Nagindas was of the opinion that in a city like Bombay, thousands, perhaps a few lakhs of voters more, could be found in the city, who were duly qualified to franchise. strenuous efforts were necessary, as in certain cases, voters could not be registered except on application and in certain circumstances. He appealed to the citizens to co-operate with the Congress in making the campaign a success, so that all the persons in the city qualified for franchise would be enrolled, as thereby they might have an opportunity to exercise their franchise to which they were entitled.

Similar functions were held in other Wards of the city.

Red-Cross Men Allowed To Resume Journey

RUGBY, May 30. Press messages from Djibouti report that two members of the British Red Cross unit in Abyssinia who, it was stated, had been detained by Italian military authorities at Dire Dawa have been allowed to resume their journey.—B.O.W.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

All-India Maratha League

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—To represent and advance the All-India Maratha concerns and interests, there has been a Maratha Institute named the All-India Maratha Educational Conference, the office of which is located in Bombay. The All-India Educational Conference as its name suggests, mainly an educational body and naturally it is not competent to look after, protect and advance the growing multifarious needs of the Maratha community. The general survey of the activities and accomplishments of the Conference will reveal to every impartial observer that its working is insufficient and unsatisfactory, as it has not kept pace with the long strides the quickly changing times and consequently with the ever-increasing wants of the community. I therefore find the pressing necessity for an earliest conversion of the All-India Maratha Educational Conference into an All-India Maratha League.—Yours, etc.,
V. B. NAIK.

Wanted Local Padris

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—The Christian community of Kanara consists of few educated persons, the majority being tailors, carpenters, etc. All the churches are under the Goanese Bishop, who sends only the Goanese as Padris. No local youth is trained for the post. These Padris being foreigners—coming as birds of passage—take little interest in the uplift of the community.

A significant instance took place on 28th December last, when a poor lady named Mrs. Jakin Tammas died and her body was taken by the people for burial to the Sunkeri Church. The Padri of that church refused to attend the burial or allow the body to be buried in that cemetery on the ground that the deceased had not made her confession in the year of her death with him. The people told him that she had her confession with the Vicar of Karwar, but he was not satisfied. As he remained adamant the people had to leave the body there and walk away. Then the Vicar came to his senses and had to entreat the people to come back. After learning his first lesson, he attended the burial and allowed the burial in the cemetery. However, he was not slow to send a complaint to the Bishop against the people and there was a committee of three padris, who came to enquire into the matter on the 29th last, and are said to have tried to enquire only as to the conduct of the people and not that of the padri of Sunkeri.

This incident clearly showed to the masses how essential it is to get local youths trained as padris.—Yours etc.,
B. J. PINTO.

Our Labour Mayor

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—If not all majority of the workers in the city of Bombay felt very much satisfied over the election of Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta as the Mayor of Bombay. They thought that our Labour Mayor will exert his utmost to remove their various grievances and will take action to provide them with more water and more amenities of life. But now they are sadly disappointed to find that things were better moving when we had a Congressman as the Mayor of Bombay, because in these days, all the complaints were promptly acknowledged and investigated into without loss of much time. But now it is found that complaints are not even acknowledged, much less enquired into and redressed.

About 42 workers residing in Raoji Sojpal's Chawl, at Sewri made an application to Our Labour Mayor some time in March 1936 complaining about the water scarcity in the chawl. They have not yet received even an ordinary acknowledgement.

May I therefore most humbly request his worship the Labour Mayor to find a little time for attending to the grievances of the city labourers, who are suffering intolerably due to the indifference of the landlords to the necessities of the tenants. He should not devote all his time in presiding over bourgeois functions only. He claims to be the first elected Labour Mayor and, therefore, must recognise the claims of Labour for his prompt and sympathetic attention.—Yours etc.,
SUFFERING LABOURER.

"The Viceregal Procession Dust"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—It was not without a pang

of sorrow at our abject helplessness that I read the report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Bombay Corporation, at which efforts were made by our worthy Municipal Commissioner to minimise the inconvenience caused by the dust nuisance, born of the sand spread on the roads in those areas which had the proud privilege of witnessing the vain pageantry of the procession of the outgoing and the incoming Viceroy. If we must be grateful even for small mercies then we must thank our stars that the reports about the dust nuisance appeared to the Municipal Commissioner only a little exaggerated and not unfounded ones, and that no political tinge was given to these reports. But whether the reports were exaggerated or the nuisance caused was under-rated, the fact remains that the nuisance was caused.

The Municipal Commissioner wanted the aggrieved to take consolation in the fact that the nuisance caused by dust was much less than what exists permanently on roads in upcountry areas. But the argument stands self-condemned. Because this argument were to hold good, then the Bombay Corporation, including the Municipal Commissioner, would be foolish to improve its roads, provide additional recreation grounds for its inhabitants, spend a huge sum of money on the drive from Kennedy Sea face to the Churchgate end, tackle the sanitation of the city, clear the slums, open hospitals, construct new roads, lay out parks, provide facilities for education and insist on stylish designs in houses because, forsooth, even as at present, the conditions obtaining in Bombay are such as are far superior to those prevailing in upcountry areas. I wonder, if the Municipal Commissioner could dare advance this argument or scoff at the nuisance caused if he were responsible to the taxpayers, who provide the wherewithal to maintain this dignity of the so-called Local Self-Government.—Yours etc.,
"A VICTIM."

Milch Cattle Stables In Suburbs

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—Referring to the note on milch cattle stable by the Suburban correspondent appearing in the issue of the "Evening News" dated 13th May, 1936. I am surprised at the statement that "milch cattle stables abound in the suburbs, and in congested areas, are a real menace to public health." It has further been stated "the water meant for human consumption alone is used to wash cattle and generally utilised for their own several purposes by these milch cattle stable owners. The result is that drinking water is polluted and epidemics like cholera and typhoid the inevitable result." In perhaps no suburb milch cattle stables might be located in the congested area where well or water of rivers or ponds be used by the residents for drinking purposes. In suburb where there is no pipe connections, wells are generally located within compounds of residential quarters. Thus question of polluting water reserved for residents of suburbs does not arise.

Suburbs are generally thinly populated. Stables in suburbs with a few exceptions being located generally beyond residential quarters, should not be a cause of alarm as yet. It is, however, quite true that the authorities should insist upon observance of sanitary rules and other by-laws. Slackness on the part of municipal authorities in the enforcement of bye-laws is no justification for advocating their absolute removal from suburbs.

One thing is quite certain that milk is and shall ever be needed by residents of suburbs and Bombay city. Milch cattle, therefore, have an undeniable place in domestic needs. India has been keeping milch cattle just by the side of residential quarters without any danger to the health. There is no reason why even now they can not be kept without any danger to health.

The question is only of keeping them in sanitary condition. This can well be insisted upon by Municipalities. For the fault of the authorities there is no reason why milch cattle should be banished.

Just as one can't think of removing latrines, kitchen or bathrooms, anywhere beyond residential quarters though they cause nuisance in many suburbs for want of proper drainage etc., so also it is not fair to aim at the removal of milch cattle absolutely away from suburbs, as it will affect milk supply in many ways.

It is therefore necessary that the municipal authorities should try to enforce sanitary keeping of cattle rather than their removal. In matters like this consistent view of the rights and interests of

the masses should be taken.—Yours, etc.,
A SUBURBANITE.

University Examination Vagaries

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—I beg to bring to light some of the vagaries and inconsistencies of our University Examination system.

The University B. Sc. Examination results are now out and have become a public property. I am in possession of marks of two students. One student scores 175 in subsidiary and 133 in theoretical and 121 in practical in the principal and makes up the total of 429. This total exceeds 48 per cent of the grand total by 2 marks, yet it is a pity that the student is not eligible for a second class.

Another student scores 117 in subsidiary but 159 in theoretical and 133 in practical in the principal. His total is 409 marks. In the principal, alone, his score exceeds 48 per cent by 4 marks. Even then, the student is given no class. One or the other students must be favoured with a class; but the examination rules are rigid. Had the first scored 3 marks more in the subsidiary and the second 10 more in the principal, both would have been eligible for a class.

As to B. A. Hons. the student is required to score 40 per cent marks in the subject for Honours only. Why not favour the student with this rule when he scores 48 per cent in the principal?

I remember another instance of an engineering student. He was required to score 45 per cent marks on the whole. His total exceeded 45 per cent of the grand total by 1 mark but instead of scoring 40 he scored 39 in surveying paper. Failure was declared. On the receipt of the marks from the University register after due payment, immediately after the results were out, he was shocked to read his failure. The very moment, he corresponded with the vice-principal and the principal of his college. The latter urged the University to declare him to have passed, but nothing was done. Were the scales so accurate as not to move even by 1 mark in examining papers? One mark cost the student one full year besides an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 at least.—Yours, etc.,
RAJKOT.

MANIAR.

Equitable Distribution Of Wealth

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—I have read with great interest the report of Mr. G. N. Joshi's speech at the Rotary Club in your to-day's issue. Mr. Joshi says that the immediate need of our country is to bring about a rise in prices of agricultural products, and an expansion of the purchasing power of the masses. So the question now arises as to how we are to bring about this desired change.

Prices can be raised by creating an artificial parity through systematic and savage destruction of wheat, cotton, live stock, etc. as the Americans have done. But in view of the fact that millions are starving in this country, no economist out of the lunatic asylum would dare to advocate such barbarous methods.

Price can also be raised by manipulating the currency. But such quack remedies have been tried in many European countries without bringing any relief to the working classes and the peasantry. In modern society no man can procure useful and necessary articles for his sustenance except through the channel of money, and it is difficult to understand how currency manipulation can put money into the pockets of non-workers who seek work but do not find it.

There is no doubt that the root cause of the present world crises is disharmony between production and consumption. The civilised man's powers of production are tremendous. By utilising nature's energies, coal, petrol, waterfalls, and automatic machines, manual workers are told to be off and go away. They are not wanted on farms and in factories. The result is over-production of useful and necessary things on the one hand, and general unemployment leading to restrained consumption on the other.

But it is absurd to talk of over-production while millions are starving. So in the last analysis the world problem that faces us is the problem of equitable dis-

THE CHANGE IN AUSTRIA

Exit Of Starhemberg May Have Good Effect On Britain And France

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON. (By Air Mail).
Herr von Schuschnigg has telegraphed to both Signor Mussolini and General Goembs assuring them of his fidelity to the Rome Protocol, and of his "unchangeable friendship." Thus the importance of the change-over in Austria lies not in any immediate effect it may have but in the manner in which an undeniable shifting of the internal balance may develop.—The "Times," London.

Starhemberg was pro-Mussolini and anti-Hitler. So is Schuschnigg but not so pro-Mussolini. Schuschnigg values the friendship of France and Britain, who he thinks will be more useful in the day of battle than Italy. Europe seems to fascinate us like a pot of treacle fascinates flies.—The "Daily Express," London.

The New Cabinet (Austrian) may therefore, tend to make Austria a less blatantly Fascist State and was probably modelled by Dr. Schuschnigg with that intention, but it would be foolish to imagine that the whole of Austrian policy is going to change overnight.

ASSURANCE TO "DUCE".

Yesterday (Thursday, May 14) Dr. Schuschnigg, hastened to assure Signor Mussolini of his feelings of changed friendship, and of his fidelity to the foreign policy of the Rome group. Nevertheless it may be assumed that he did not undertake the elimination of Starhemberg without the British and French Governments in mind. For British public opinion has been greatly out of sympathy with Austria ever since the Social Democratic Party was forcibly suppressed, and the new French Government, which is about to be formed with a dominant Socialist element could not be expected to sympathise with a purely totalitarian State.

The overthrow of Starhemberg may therefore, have a good effect in Britain and France, and no doubt Dr. Schuschnigg would like in preparing against what he may regard as an ultimately inevitable onslaught upon Austrian independence by the German Nazis to enlist not only Italy but the Western democracies upon his side.—The "Manchester Guardian," Manchester.

ITALY BEHIND IT.

Indirectly Italy is responsible for a Cabinet crisis in Austria, for an outrageous telegram of congratulation to Signor Mussolini sent by Prince Starhemberg, the Heimwehr leader and Deputy Chancellor, has proved too much for the Chancellor, whom to judge from news arriving as we go to press, is reconstituting his Cabinet without the impetuous prince. The political atmosphere in Austria is inflammable to the last degree. The Cabinet reconstruction gives much more personal power to Dr. Schuschnigg, and means an increase of German, and a diminution of Italian influence.—The "Spectator," London.

"FRONT POPULAIRE" FOR BRITAIN

Lib-Lab Combine Has No Place For Communists

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON. (By Air Mail).
The conception of a Popular Front in Britain is beginning already to capture the popular imagination. It may well be that in the next few years political history will be transformed through the mobilisation on a few simple issues on one front of all the forces of progress, whether inside or outside existing parties.—The "News Chronicle," London.

The Liberal newspapers fly the new kite called "Popular Front." In Britain the plan is to line up the Liberals, the Labour Party, and Mr. Maxton's I.L.P. The idea comes from the Liberals who have no hope of separate survival. But the Liberals want to leave out the Communists here as being too "extreme." Unfortunately, the Communists happen to be the people who created the "Popular Front" in France and Spain.—The "Daily Express," London.

tribution amongst all classes of society.

If the upper classes continue to disregard the common weal of the people with which their own welfare is linked, if they believe that the present social order is ordained by Providence for the benefit of a favoured minority, it will not be long before they will find out to their cost that they have been all along living in a fool's paradise.—Yours, etc.,
M. S.

BIOLOGY OF THE CONQUEST

Is Abyssinia To "Degenerate" Into Chocolate Empire Of Italy?

Is Abyssinia to degenerate into an Italian chocolate Empire?

A warning by Professor J. B. S. Haldane on the biological consequences of the Italian conquest appears simultaneously with a cry of alarm to the same effect, in the Rome newspapers.

Professor Haldane writing in the "Times" says:
"The consequences for human biology of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia do not seem to have attracted much attention."

CLOSE UNION.
"The Duce proposes to settle a quarter of a million Italian families in that country. They are to settle as peasants."

"It can be predicted that they will interbreed with the Ethiopians. This is inevitable when European settlers are on an economic level not much above that of the natives."

"It is also inevitable if the Italian Government attempts to live up to the Roman policy embodied in Claudian's line, *Haec est in gremio victus sola recepta*. ("She alone takes the conquered to her bosom.")

"The same Roman policy will involve a far closer union, between Italy and Italian Ethiopia than exists between Britain and her Dominions, and a larger interchange of populations."

"We must therefore look forward to a considerable influx of African blood into Italy."

"It would be impertinent for a biologist to predict the historical consequences of such an event. But I do not think that it would be negligible for the future of Europe."

"KEEP THEM SEPARATE"

In Rome the "Messaggero" declared that Italian colonists and Abyssinian natives should be kept separate and furthermore (wires the "News Chronicle" correspondent) only married Italian men be sent to Ethiopia with their wives to colonise the new empire.

It also deplores the requests that have been sent to the Colonial Ministry from Italian childless couples who want to adopt Abyssinian children, and says that the example set by the few Italians who lived in Abyssinia before the war, who had mated with native women and bred a half-caste race of children, must on no account be encouraged.

Following this warning the picture postcards of Abyssinian women which have been prominently displayed in Roman shop windows have mysteriously disappeared.

Attempts are made to ban the popular Abyssinian war song, "Little Black Face."

Military Prowess!

Madrid (NNS)—High officers of the Spanish army have been planning a coup d'etat to annul the Left victory, but the army refused to go along and several of the ring leaders were shot in the resulting disturbances. Among those that lost their lives was a Captain Gilsbert who was shot by four corporals. The Right press thereupon reported that the captain had "committed suicide by shooting himself three times through the heart and twice through the head." Military prowess can hardly go farther.

(Continued From Col. 7).
In Britain has gone up by about 10 shillings per ton, and the steel shares in the London Stock Exchange are progressing by rapid strides. The British steel industry is fully booked with orders for the coming year, and the United States steel industry is working about 70 p.c. of capacity as compared with about 45 p.c. at the same period last year.

In view of the excellent prospects of the industry in future years, it will not be unwise to hold on to these scrips, despite the fears of any devaluation of the French franc, and a period of currency chaos. These incidents may have temporary effect, but cannot check or mar the long-term prospects of the industry.

Reaction Overdue

But in view of the rapid and phenomenal rise in the values of the steel shares in the local stock exchange, the speculative investors may be well advised to secure profits by liquidating their holdings in all strong markets, so that they may be able to replace them at a lower level after a few days on a reaction which is rather long over due.

The World Of Finance A WEEKLY SURVEY

(By ZANDHYALA).

Pending the determination of the resultant of all the numerous and conflicting international forces that are acting at the focal point, Geneva, the affairs in the realm of politics the movements of which were rather quite and kaleidoscopic during the past few months, have temporarily reached a roost, awaiting the forthcoming conference on the 15th instant. The pre-occupation of Britain with the Budget leakage inquiry, and the internal troubles in France at the advent of a Coalition Government of Socialists and Radicals, have of course, contributed to the prevalence of a calm atmosphere in the sphere of international politics. Italy, after having quenched her thirst for colonial expansion by erasing out the only empire of the coloured races from the world map, is not missing any opportunity of preaching from the heights of the Alps the sermons on international peace, and the non-aggression pacts on a regional basis.

The prevalence of a somewhat calm political atmosphere has imparted momentum to the forces working in the world of finance with the result that the conditions of business are presenting again a bright appearance this week. Though the precious metals are a bit nervous about the French franc and the future silver purchasing policy of U.S.A., almost all the industrials and commodities are moving by rapid strides daily registering new higher levels.

Success Of The New Loan

The New Loan of the Government of India, has come and gone, and as anticipated its success was quite phenomenal. The intentions of the Government for the floating of the new loan being unknown, speculation is rife in the business world that this is a prelude to a further reduction in the Bank rate and for converting the 3½ p.c. irredeemable paper into a 3 p.c. paper. It is believed in many quarters that the new loan will be utilised either as 'till money' or for the repayment of the 5 per cent sterling loan in July. The Government of India will have to pay about £17 millions in July for the repayment of the sterling loan. Whether the proceeds of the new loan will be utilised for the repayment of the sterling loan or not, it appears that Government have attempted to take full advantage of the existing cheap money conditions in the market.

Another Sterling Loan?

The Government would require about Rs. 22 crores to meet their sterling obligations, for which the new loan has fetched them only Rs. 12 crores. In view of the fact that the sales of Treasury bills have been suspended from this week, it remains very uncertain whether the Government will float a new sterling loan, or resume the sale of treasury bills, in view of the heavy expenditure on armaments, and the probable complications in the future course of international politics, the London money-market is evincing an apathetic attitude to several of the new issues. In the case of the recent 3 per cent. municipal loans issued at 99, the underwriters had to take up about 50 per cent of the amount, and in most cases the scrips available even at a discount. And so the problem of floating a sterling loan on favourable terms is beset with difficulties of no small magnitude.

Conversion

The suggestions for the 3½ G. P. Notes converted into a 3 p.c. Paper, may regarded as outside the realm of practical politics, as no Finance Member can risk the probability of paying a huge sum of Rs. 125 crores, in case the present holders of the Notes are not quite willing for conversion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer of the British Treasury succeeded in his wonderful conversion operations a few months ago, but there appears to be a growing and psychological feeling in the business world, that the time has come for the conversion of the gilt-edged into sound industrials or other similar securities.

Futility Of Changes In The Bank Rate

Further reductions of the Bank rate, though it may be effected without the slightest difficulty, will be of no great significance to the Indian money-market, as the bank rate has absolutely no control over it. A further lowering of the bank rate may also reduce the official lending rate on produce and some other marketable securities, but the control of the entire credit machinery in India by means of the 'modus operandi' of the bank rate is hardly possible in India even to same extent as it is possible in other countries.

In view of the above analysis

of the present conditions of the money-market, the new loan does not possess any significance, except it has created an opportunity for some of the big institutional investors to possess a short-dated gilt-edged paper in their investment portfolio.

Fears About Franc

In the realm of international exchanges the franc continues to be the cynosure of the continental speculators who confidently expect that, owing to the advent of the leftists to the Government power, the devaluation of the franc is inevitable and imminent. The latest news regarding the Labour unrest has accentuated the crisis, and nefarious activities of the continental speculators have caused again a big slump in the exchange value of the franc. A large number of unofficial measures have been imposed upon the French banks to stem the continuous exodus of the capital from the country.

Unofficial Exchange Restrictions

The Bank of France has requested other Banks not to withdraw gold, and not to sell the metal except for genuine commercial purposes. The Banks were also requested not to sell the forward francs, and to discourage the transfer of funds abroad. These measures coupled with the orthodox official policy of raising the bank rate, have proved futile in preventing the enormous flight of the capital from the franc.

Future Of The 'Gold Bloc'

And so it is feared that the first act of the new cabinet will be either to impose some official restrictions on the exchange, or to put an embargo on the exports of gold. As an embargo would mean a virtual devaluation of the franc which the French public are anxious to avoid till the materialisation of the international stabilisation of the currencies, it seems reasonable to expect that the new Government may enforce the complete exchange restrictions which may lead ultimately to the inevitable step of devaluation.

The other two members of the 'Gold bloc' Holland and Switzerland are still in a serious predicament. In case France imposes any exchange restrictions, both Holland and Switzerland are sure to follow the French example as the pressure for the withdrawal of the yellow metal from these countries will increase to a large extent. The imposition of these exchange restrictions by the 'Gold bloc' marks the beginnings of its end and forecasts a period of international currency chaos.

Boom In Steels

Readers of these columns who have cared to follow my advice, should congratulate themselves on the remarkable rise of the steel shares during the past few weeks in the local stock exchange. I have pointed out in these columns on many occasions that steels are heading for a rapid rise, and I still maintain that a further rise is imminent.

Record Of A Year's Progress

The wonderful progress of the industry and the remarkable achievements of the Directors have enabled the company to declare dividends on all classes of shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Company this year for the first time since 1921. The report of the Directors and the audited statement of affairs of the Company for the year ended on March 31, 1936, show that the gross profit has amounted to about Rs. 35 lakhs for the year under review. The application of the reduced import duties has led to the reduction in the average price per ton of steel sold. The general level of the C.I.F. prices of the imported steel has been lower during the year under review than in the previous year. Further an increase in the railway freight for the distribution of its products have also contributed for a small reduction in the earnings.

As pointed by Sir Newroji Saklatvala, the chairman of the company, the consistent policy of the company in improving its plant so as to facilitate output and to lead to lower costs is now producing the anticipated results.

Rise In Steel Prices

The demand for Steel all over the world is increasing with remarkable rapidity, and the bazaar prices of steel in London and in other parts of the world are registering daily higher levels. It is reported that the price of pig iron (Continued in Column 8)

No Hope For Harijans In Hindu Fold

REFORMS WILL NOT MEND MATTERS

Conversion Is The Only Remedy, Says Mahar Leader

In the course of his presidential address at the Bombay Presidency Mahar Conference at Dadar on Saturday Mr. B. S. Venkatrao said:—

At this juncture it was the duty of every one of us to place our services at the disposal of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar and give him all the necessary support to liberate us from the thralldom of Hinduism. The trusted leaders of our people who are assembled here on this occasion will give us all the benefit of their considered judgment and ripe experience.

The first question is whether we have to leave the Hindu fold or not? The answer has already been given in the affirmative at the Yeola Conference. This decision has given rise to hopes and fears. Naturally the Hindu community in general looks upon this decision with disfavour. The resolution of the Yeola Conference is generally taken as an out-and-out challenge to Hinduism. Some try to "pooh-pooh" the idea saying that the resolution is bound to remain a dead letter as the masses of the so-called Depressed Classes will not follow this sort of advice. If really it is so, I fail to see why there should be such a flutter in the dove-cots of Hindu society. If the idea is an impossible one the movement will die a natural death. Why, then, do these people worry over it and level strong criticism against the sponsors of the movement? If it is a mere bluff, as some would like to believe or say, no serious notice of the movement need be taken by the caste Hindus. A few caste Hindu leaders who profess sympathy for the so-called Depressed Classes say that though the latter have every reason to be disgusted with the attitude of the caste Hindus towards them, the contemplated step not only would not solve the problem but would

also make its solution more difficult by antagonizing the Hindu society. Granting that this objection is inspired by sincere motives, I would like to ask these well-wishers of ours why they should object to our taking the question in our own hands since their good wishes and efforts to eradicate untouchability have proved fruitless?

READY TO TAKE RISKS

The mass of the Caste Hindus, it has become plain beyond doubt, is not willing to follow the lead of these leaders. The so-called Harijan movement has also antagonized orthodox Hinduism which dominates the mass of the caste Hindus. Why not then try a new experiment? Undoubtedly it would be a bold experiment, and may be it would be attended with considerable risk. We know we shall have to pay a high price for our liberty and equality with other communities. It is for us to consider whether the price should be paid. We know what is good for us and we are prepared to make all the necessary sacrifices.

Our friends in the Hindu society assure us that the day of our salvation is coming and advise us to possess our souls in patience waiting for that red letter day.

NO HOPE IN HINDUISM

Have we not exercised our patience too long? Has patience no limits? If the progress in the eradication of untouchability is to be achieved at the present rate, it is difficult to say how many generations of our community will have to die unredeemed. Besides, even after the removal of untouchability our status in the Hindu society will be the lowest, viz, that of the Shudras, so long as Chaturvarnya (the four-fold caste system) remains an integral part and essential fea-

ture of Hinduism.

Even if it is taken for granted that untouchability disappears in the near or distant future, the stigma will remain. The present 'untouchable' castes will form the lowest stratum of the Hindu society and the feelings of superiority or inferiority among the different sections of this class will continue. Absolutely there are no indications that Hinduism is ever to get rid of its caste system. On the other hand, every caste and sub-caste, large or small, is trying to strengthen its position as a separate unit. Every year new organizations based on caste are coming into existence. The efforts that are being made to abolish caste are too feeble and too scattered to counteract successfully these reactionary tendencies. We do not see any prospects of equality in the fold of Hinduism.

VICIOUS CIRCLE

This is a vicious circle and nothing short of total annihilation of the caste system can break it. The strength and vitality of the caste system consist in the provision made in it for every section to look down upon the members of the other lower sections irrespective of their position and place in life. There may be rivalries among different castes, a scramble for higher social and religious rights and privileges, and warfare between certain castes may go on for generations on account of the claims put forward by some castes for higher privileges. Every section would, however uphold the system, pay homage to its sanctity and sing its virtues, for if it denounced the system it would not have the pleasure and satisfaction of feeling and saying that it is superior to one or more sections of the Hindu community.

If the caste system is to be abolished the initiative must come from the so-called higher castes. But it is not in their interest to do so. A lot of talk about nationalism and social and religious reform is heard but the inclination of all the sections of the Hindu society in general is to keep the caste system intact. All would like to preserve it; some in a form as rigid as ever, others in a less rigid form, some would like to reduce the number of castes and sub-castes only to four divisions, but all would insist on having the religion and accept the inequality inherent in the system as not only inevitable but as necessary and desirable for the preservation of Hinduism and the Hindu society.

The struggle we have to carry on for our emancipation within the Hindu fold is quite unequal to our strength. The combined forces arrayed against us are stronger than ours, economically and educationally, and have been the down-trodden and the victims of exploitation in the economic and social life of the higher caste Hindus for centuries. Our cause is, no doubt, righteous, but that alone will not suffice. And even if the axiom is accepted that every righteous cause must ultimately triumph, it is difficult to say when that time will come.

AMBEDKAR'S LEAD

Our usual experience is that when we try to assert our rights not only as members of the Hindu community, but only our civic rights—our rights as citizens and human beings, we are opposed by all other sections of the Hindu community, from the highest Brahmin to the lowest Shudra. The hand of every Hindu caste is against us. Can any reasonable man expect us to carry on this unequal struggle indefinitely? Is this not a hopeless struggle? Can we be reasonably charged with want of manliness if we choose to go outside the pale of Hinduism and abandon this struggle which we have to carry on within the Hindu fold? It would not be manliness but foolhardiness if we persist in carrying on this unequal and hopeless struggle. Is it manliness to go on submitting to insults and ill-treatment for ever? Shall we remain as slaves or break the rusted shackles? Shall we beg on bended knees for our rights? It is the duty of our leaders to show us the right way to emancipation. Those alone who know the rigours of caste and untouchability firsthand can view the problem in the right perspective. They alone can judge whether the emancipation can be brought about within the Hindu fold. If the leaders fail in their duty, they will be held responsible for prolonging the present slavery, by the future generations. Fortunately our trusted and most distinguished leader, Dr. Ambedkar, has declared his intention to leave the fold of Hinduism and accordingly the Yeola Conference has passed a resolution following his lead.

Now we have met to decide how to implement that resolution. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar's declaration and the resolution passed at the Yeola Conference have been subjected to a lot of criticism. The critics belong to various schools of thought and the

criticisms have been levelled from different angles.

NO DEFEATISM

It is not possible for me here to answer all the criticisms that have been made till now. I will content myself with answering the most important of them. Some critics charge us with defeatism. Our answer in brief is that it is not defeatism. We are not surrendering our rights and giving up our fight for emancipation. Only we are changing our strategy. The struggle will be continued, but from a vantage ground. We are not simple enough to believe, as some of our critics suppose, that the necessity for struggle would cease as soon as we change our religion. Others who see irrationalism in every religion in the world and find no religion which is entirely free from dogma and superstition, advise us to refrain from professing any religion, wheats and general outlook on religious problems, or some other religion. These people show horror at our decision to leave Hinduism 'en masse' and to embrace some other religion. Religion is not, they say, a thing like a coat or a shirt that you may change for another, and further they say that to change one's religion for material considerations is to degrade it. We know the quarters from which this high sounding criticism emanates. We want to conceal nothing, we want to be frank as possible. We are not seeking spiritual salvation through change of religion. We are not degrading religion, but the religion in which we were born has degraded itself. It has been found to be a religion which is divorced from humanity, equality and justice. We do not think that it is necessary for any individual to stick to any particular religion for obtaining spiritual satisfaction and salvation. One can obtain them in any religion if one sincerely seeks them. Religion mainly deals with two relationships, relationship between God and man, and relationship between man and man. One can worship God in any religion. But the relationship between man and man which a religion lays down is felt in every-day life. Hinduism condemns a portion of humanity eternally, from generation to generation, to a life which is even worse than slavery in some respects. And such a life cannot be conducive to spiritual elevation even since self-respect is an essential part of spiritual elevation.

BENT ON CONVERSION

It is not possible for us to remain in Hinduism with self-respect. Our position is fundamentally different from that of high caste Hindus. One man's meat is another man's poison. Hinduism has proved a poison to us. We have decided to get rid of this poison. However one may talk highly about the beauties of religious fervour and spiritual salvation one can hardly be found who would prefer to lead a dog's life in this world for the spiritual joys and for the promise of happiness in the next world. I wonder how many of our critics will, if they find themselves in our position, choose to remain Hindus. It is no use decrying materialism. Other worldliness is generally for other people. Material considerations cannot be ignored. Just as a man cannot satisfy his hunger by eating grammar and his thirst by drinking poetry. So a man cannot sustain himself on spiritual elevation alone. Hinduism promises us a heaven where there is eternal bliss or birth in a Brahmin family, immediately or by stages, if we remain satisfied with our miserable life and follow the dictates of the Dharma. We refuse to accept this doubtful 'hundi'. We want social freedom, equality of opportunity and social justice in this life, here and now. We feel perfectly justified in leaving Hinduism, which denies us our elementary rights, in search of self-respect and freedom, leaving the 'untouchability' to the caste Hindus themselves to be practised in their own households.

By any stretch of logic it cannot be contended that we are bound to stick to Hinduism simply because it happens to have been the religion of our forefathers, even when it denies us our elementary rights which we demand in our present awakening. The so-called reformers shed crocodile tears over our

suffering. They never like the idea to abolish caste system 'in toto'. Their motive is not humanitarian but political. We should not be misled by their sweet words and promises and fall into their trap. Dr. Ambedkar's revelation has touched the hearts and aroused the consciousness of millions of our brethren. We are going to embrace that religion which is based on the sacred principles of justice, freedom and equality.

BE DETERMINED

In conclusion, let me give a piece of advice to our young men the future pillars of our community on whom the great burden of the amelioration of our lot lies, to organise themselves into a body and contribute their quota sincerely. You should not do things actuated by selfish motive but in the spirit of service. You should launch a vigorous campaign to spread our Dr. Ambedkar's message of liberation among our suffering brethren. In addition to this, learn the value of loyalty and be loyal to your leaders. We have blindly imitated the hereditary atrocities of the contagious disease of Hinduism by splitting ourselves into different sections. Now we are no more Mahars, Manges, Bhanges etc., but one united body. We are all victims of exploitation of the relentless Hindus. We should put up a united front against these forces of exploitation. Never rest until you are free. Let us not be deterred by the difficulties which confront us. Let us not be diverted from the straight course by fear or favour. Let us be true to the creed of our revered leader Dr. Ambedkar and be firm in our determination.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

sinia, ancestor of the Abyssinians Neguses.

"As long as my descendants will be on the throne no foreigner will be able to conquer the country," she is alleged to have declared.

As the present Negus is not the direct descendant of the Queen of Sheba, many Abyssinians today are attributing the fall of the Abyssinian empire to this prophecy.

Halle Selassie, it must be remembered, usurped Menelik's throne from the legitimate heir, Prince Yasu, with the help of Volero Zaudibou, the illegitimate daughter of Menelik, who became eventually the Empress of Abyssinia.

International

Hors D'Ouevre

BERLIN TO HAVE WORLD'S BIGGEST AERODROME

BERLIN (By Air Mail)

Berlin, which already possesses the largest Air Ministry in the world, will, in three years' time, also have the biggest and most modern civil aerodrome, designed by the well-known Rhineland architect Professor Sagebiel and situated at Tempelhof, two miles south to the centre of the city. The new airports length from end to end will be just over 1½ miles, whilst the greatest cross-diameter is rather under one mile. It is four times as large as the present field, and occupies 750 acres.

It will be the most conveniently situated airport in any European capital, since it can be reached by car from the business quarter and from the principal hotels both in the city and in the West end in 10 to 15 minutes, even at the busiest time of day.

Berlin is, above all, an air junction of the first rank. From the north it connects the Scandinavian countries with Poland, Austria, Italy, Spain and Switzerland. From the west it links London, Brussels, Paris and Madrid with the Baltic countries and Russia whilst through Vienna and Budapest connections are available to the traveller from northern Europe to the Balkans and Turkey.

Like A Railway Terminus

The similarity between the airport and a railway terminus will be still further enhanced when the new aerodrome is completed, for about one-tenth of the total circumference of the Oval will be arranged in the form of arrival and departure "platforms," which will thus cover a total breadth of nearly 400 yards.

On arriving in the spacious waiting hall the passengers will be directed to "Flying Platform number so-and-so," where he will find the machine waiting under a covered roof. Thence, when ready

to start, it will "taxi" along its own allotted radial line to the point in the field from which it will manoeuvre into the wind-again along concrete paths radiating in every direction—preparatory to taking off.

No official figures are available as to the cost of the new airport. It can, however, probably be estimated at about £5,000,000 at the present rate of exchange. The ground will be ready for use at the end of 1938.

Hunger In China

Chinese peasants in the Szechuan Province are selling their wives for thirty cents worth of rice and their young daughters for a dollar owing to famine conditions that have prevailed for the last four years and have now taken acute form.

It is understood that others are forming themselves into marauding armies, swooping down on the isolated towns, plundering warehouses and kidnapping the wealthy.

Urged by hunger the outlaws are moving from valley to valley devouring cattle and the planting seed. Carnalism has also appeared. The famine appears to be moving towards the Honan province to the east.

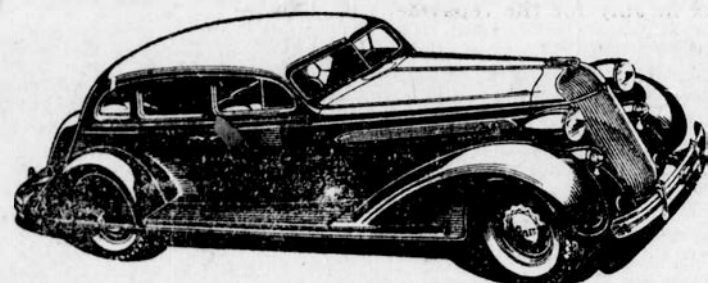
In the meantime Chiang Kai Shek is reported to be hiding huge grain supplies in concrete dug-outs along the railroads thus providing for his plans to cast off the Nippon Yoko in the event of a Russo-Japanese war.

Promhecy Regarding Abyssinia

A prophecy attributed to Queen of Sheba and passed from generation to generation has come to light.

It concerns the Imperial dynasty of Abyssinia of which she was the founder and through whose union with Solomon was born the first Emperor of Abyssinia.

(Continued in column 5.)



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Growth Of Swadeshi Spirit In Far East END OF AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA

"Whatever may be the future of China during the next decade, one thing is certain. The chances of the American trader in the country are nearing the end for all times to come," writes L'histoire Contemporaine.

DISINTEGRATION OF CHINESE EMPIRE

When the funeral rites have been concluded over the section of North China that was the Manchu seat of Government for several centuries, China will have been reduced to an area about half the size of the United States for the first time in her written history. The potential China market will have been cut by one hundred and fifty million people.

Recent events have shown clearly that Japan intends to insist upon a regime in North China completely favourable to her own self while Tibet and Sinkiang have already declared their complete independence of Nanking although maintaining commercial relations with both China and Russia. On the other hand, in Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia even the monetary values are based on the rouble; the trade is with Russia and the economic advisers are chiefly Russian.

China's Red Armies still control a considerable area now chiefly to the north west and far west. Provincial troops in Szechuen as far as Chengtu are continuously muttering about home rule and the rights of autonomy. Yunnan nods to China but continues to be an economic vassal of France. Hoped, Shantung, Shansi, Kansu are not completely of the centre although not yet taken, while Kwantung, centre of which is the southern most capital is held in check but loosely.

The only territories that may be said to be fairly under Nanking influence are Kiangsu, Anhwei, Hunan, Chekiang, Fukien, Kiangsi, Honan, Kwel-chow and part of the Szechuen provinces.

NATIONALISM IN CHINA PROPER

Within the borders of the central provinces and within the framework of the central government, amazing strides have been made in the direction of modernisation.

American dream of China as a modern nation has begun to materialise but with results contrary to those expected.

The inexhaustible reservoir of customers with modern desires and an appreciation for modern methods has indeed been availed. But the customers are clamouring for Chinese goods, for protective

tariffs for industrialisation for development of China's own resources. And if these demands cannot be met within the country, they are turning more and more to Japan and to Russia for manufactures.

PLANS FOR ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

The modern Government, too, has developed along lines more nearly fascist than republican. And with it has come careful planning for economic independence and a need for revenue which is resulting in rising protective tariff against foodstuffs and goods which can be produced at home and almost prohibitive tariffs against goods which cannot.

Modern China was granted tariff autonomy in 1929. Immediately the five per cent. average tariff on the value of imports was discarded in favour of a more discriminatory scale.

The latest report of the American economic mission to China shows that in recent years higher rates on manufactured goods have been the rule while lower rates have prevailed on machinery and capital equipment.

Raw cotton, chiefly imported from America, and spun principally in Shanghai where 50 per cent of the industry is owned outright by Japanese and another 20 per cent controlled by Japan pays 13 per cent duty at China's Open door, gasoline pays 188 per cent despite the fact that China produces on petroleum of her own; kerosene pays 175 per cent duty; soft wood lumber pays 384 per cent; motor cars (passenger) pay 40 per cent duty; wheat pays 17 per cent; canned fruits an average of approximately 65 per cent; and rayon 80 per cent.

CONSEQUENCES.

The American developments in China within recent years, therefore, has been to encourage the transportation of capital to China, setting up factories, assembly plants, utilities and transportation lines within the country. Capital has however become somewhat hesitant recently because of the growth of that national spirit the United States had dreamed of in terms of buyers for American made goods. China now demands that at least 51 per cent of the capital stock of any corporation operating within China shall be Chinese. This does not necessarily mean that 51 per cent of the capital shall be subscribed by Chinese but that ownership-controlled shall be so held.

The American trader in China indeed will soon have to give place to the International financier and the dealer in capital goods.

Desertions From The Army

INCREASE IN YEARS OF PROSPERITY

Washington (NNS).—The Annual Report of the Secretary of War for 1935 contains some curious information about desertions from the Army and other losses. Last year desertions numbered 3,076 as compared to 3,857 the previous year. The percentage of desertions to the total number of enlistments was 1.83.

There is appended a list of desertions from 1916 to 1935 showing that in one year the percentage of "run-outs" went as high as 7.35 per cent of enlistments. The table also shows that desertions were high in years of prosperity and declined rapidly during the depression. Here is the table:

Year	Percentage of desertions
1920	1.37
1921	4.57
1922	3.27
1923	6.40
1924	7.03
1925	7.39
1926	7.26
1927	6.07
1928	5.81
1929	5.20
1930	4.78
1931	3.03
1932	1.83
1933	1.82
1934	2.33
1935	1.83

The turn-over in the Army is also remarkably great. The Annual Report lists the losses from all causes as 49,948, which is almost a third of the total!

Indian News From Here And There

MANAGER DECLINES WORKERS' DEMAND

Mahaluxmi Operatives On Strike

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, May 29. A photographer and painter by name Devji was cruelly murdered by a Brahmin with a big knife yesterday at about 5 p.m. near the Bhavnagar Terminus Station on the main road. A crowd immediately gathered and the police removed the corpse to the hospital. The accused was taken into custody. The event is supposed to be the result of love affairs.

WORKERS ON STRIKE

The Mahaluxmi workers went on strike. One condition of the compromise was the removal of Lavji who is well-known as Thakashi Mali's brother. He was removed but after a fortnight was taken back in service. In spite of the workers' opposition. This created great dissatisfaction. Mr. Bhogilal, manager declining the workers' demand, has only stiffened the workers' attitude.

SIND ADVISORY COUNCIL

Governor Frames Rules

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, May 30. Rules called the "Sind Advisory Council Rules," framed by the Governor, provide that His Excellency shall appoint a Council Secretary and an Assistant.

The Governor will fix the dates for the meeting and the Secretary shall summon the members as regards business the Council shall consider only such matters as the Governor may lay before it and, in such matters, no motions shall be moved nor shall the Council be asked to record a vote thereon.

NO CONTROL OVER BUDGET

The budget shall be presented to the Council on the day appointed by the Governor. The Council shall have liberty to discuss the budget thereafter as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved nor shall the budget be submitted to vote of the Council. In addition to the general discussion, the Governor may allot time for detailed consideration on different heads. Supplementary estimates may be submitted, if necessary.

The Rules of General Procedure follow the usual lines of quorum which is fixed at ten and though the proceedings will be in English, the speakers may address in Sindhi. The usual limitations on the debate are imposed. The advisor in charge of the particular department shall have the right of replying to the debate.

For any irrelevance or repetition the Member concerned may be directed by the Chairman to discontinue his speech. The Chairman can also order a member to withdraw or be absent from the meetings of the Council. Sir Prabhashankar Pattani returned yesterday evening, and is staying for a few days.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

1935. There is hence a slight decrease in imports from India and a greater fall in exports to India, already on a considerably lower level. In recent years, imports from India to Czechoslovakia have been showing a good tendency at development. A similar one has not attended in the direction of exports from Czechoslovakia to India, a fact which has been in Czechoslovakian economic circles receiving newly closer attention. In a statement a short while ago the Czechoslovakian Minister of Trade, M. Najna, referring to Indo-Czechoslovakian trade, declared that Czechoslovakia was not thinking of instituting special measures at present to restrict imports from India, but at the same time could not overlook the big disparity and looked to an improvement in Czechoslovakia's exports to India as well. This is a matter that should receive attention in India as well, in the interests of keeping well the extension of Indian exports to a significant and expanding market. The position is also favoured by Czechoslovakia holding a good position in regard to the supply of various articles in India's import trade.

Soviet Union as Tea Producer: It is reported that Soviet Union has been devoting newly special attention to extension of production of tea. As a result, already a production of about 20,000 tons of tea is estimated for this year.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN E. I. RAILWAY?

Case Involving Half Lakh Under Investigation Of U. P. C. I. D.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAINITAL, May 30. An echo of the transition period of the E. I. Railway and the Oudh Rohilkhand Railway when nearly Rs. 45,000 was embezzled from the Railway Co-operative Society was heard in connexion with the enquiry, which the C.I.D. is making and is expected to finish in the next couple of months. It is reliably understood that the embezzlements are in respect of a number of sums amounting nearly to half a lakh, which took place between 1925 and 1929. When suspicions of embezzlement were aroused, some auditing was done and the matter was handed over to the local Police, at Lucknow. Much progress was not made and the U.P. Government's Co-operative Department took the matter in hand but failed to arrive at any satisfactory understanding. At last, it was decided to give the matter in the hands of the C.I.D., which took charge in September, 1935.

Considering the great difficulties in the investigation, this complex matter had been given to Rai Sahib Pandit Nandkishore Tiwari, Inspector of C.I.D. The difficulties of the investigation may be realised from the fact the original account of the Railway Co-operative Society was never properly kept, audited or supervised. The man who was in charge of receiving monies, could send any amount he liked to the bank and do what he liked with the balance, as there was most likely to be no registers showing how much he received, or how he disbursed the same.

The other difficulties in the investigation are that many Railway-men were dead or had retired who if examined could throw light on the case; and similarly with the records many of which were destroyed. Then there being several Divisional Centres of Railway, the Investigating Officer has to travel from place to place in search of clues to satisfactorily provide the link for the case, if there was really one.

The immensity of the investigation work could be realised from the fact that two rooms full of old Railway and allied records were filled, from which the C.I.D. Inspector has to collect the material throwing light on this case. It is said that the man who was suspected of embezzlement was bailed on Rs. 40,000 surety in 1931 and while he is still continuing in the Railway service in another capacity, pending the result of the enquiry, his surety continues.

HARIJAN UPLIFT IN HYDERABAD

Provincial Board's Quarterly Report

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail) The quarterly report issued by the Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Hyderabad, for the period ending March 31, 1936, has been issued. The report shows that the President of the Provincial Board represented the Hyderabad State at the meeting of the Central Board, Delhi, held during the month of February, 1936.

The report adds that a night school was started in the Kachiguda locality under the supervision of the Hyderabad Provincial Board. The school was conducted by Mr. Yelliah, the Superintendent of the Harijan Boarding House. A room was taken on rent for the purpose and books were supplied free of charge to Harijan students. There were 15 students on the rolls during the quarter under report. The Hyderabad Harijan Boarding House continued to be under the supervision of the Provincial Board, the number of inmates being 20.

Some of the Harijan huts at Julur were burnt down accidentally. The Harijan Sevak Sangh came to the rescue of those rendered homeless and also distributed clothing among the sufferers. The cost of the rehousing the huts was also borne by the Sangh.

Mr. R. Narayan Reddy, President of the Board visited Kopbal to settle a dispute that had arisen between the Harijans and the caste Hindus there over the use of two water taps. The District Collector promised to put on water taps for the convenience of Harijans. In Bollepal, Nalgonda District, free medical relief was given to Harijans.

FRUIT PRESERVATION CULTURE ON COMMERCIAL LINES

Non-Official Institution Training Unemployed

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, May 28. Though there has been much comment since the publication of Dr. Sapru's Unemployment Committee Report, what can be described as the first practical step for removing unemployment of the educated middle classes has been taken by the Allahabad Fruit Growers' Association. The Association started a brief duration class for teaching the educated middle classes fruit culture and fruit preservation on commercial lines and the means whereby such products can be marketed. Students from various parts of the Province have joined the class. Efforts are being made for organising a Marketing Board whose duty will be selling these Cottage Industries products in an organised and scientific basis. This scheme also, when it comes into being, will provide employment to many hundred youngmen.

Though the Allahabad Fruit Growers' Association is purely non-official institution and its work is carried by honorary members, the United Provinces Government is fully co-operating with it and the Director of Agriculture has placed at the Association's disposal some experts, apparatuses and instruments for teaching the youngmen. The Allahabad Agricultural Institute authorities have also co-operated, but by some leading teachers to conduct the classes. The class being very popular, similar classes at other places will also be opened afterwards.

DISTORTING OF JAWAHAR'S VIEWS

Karnatak Journals Deny Bogey Of Bolshevism

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, (By Mail).

As far as could be gauged from its daily and weekly papers, Karnatak cannot be said to be opposed or unsympathetic to the preachings of Pt. Nehru. They have one and all warmly appreciated the unique success which has attended the recent visit of the Pandit to the City of Bombay. Some of them have also been considerably outspoken in their disapproval of the attempts of the "Times of India" to distort and misrepresent the Pandit's views and frighten the capitalists in the country.

Writing under the caption "Times and Pandit Jawaharlal," "Sanyukt Karnatak" says:

"The Bombay Times has been frightening some timid persons by holding a magnifying glass to the Pandit and thereby creating a distorted fantastical apparition. Although the Congress has not accepted Socialism and although there is no support in Congress to the Pandit's policy it is spreading the scare that the Congress is going the Moscow way and its so doing is harmful to the country. Looking to the heart-burning caused to it by the Pandit's visit it may be stated that the Pandit's visit was a success without doubt."

BOGEY OF BOLSHEVISM.

Under "Congress and Socialism" the "Vishwa Karnatak" writes:

"We can firmly state that the Socialism of Pt. Jawaharlal is not of the type of Soviet Communism. In one way or the other the principles of Socialism are entering the people's minds and taking root there. Despair of half a century is stalking the country by assuming that kind of frightful appearance. The antidote for it is not the raising of the bogey of Bolshevism. It is the granting of freedom to the Indian Nation."

In its issue of 22nd instant the "Tainadu" of Bangalore observes: "Pandit's speech has frightened many rich persons and capitalists of Bombay. In our opinion there is nothing to gain by such fears. The situation should be correctly gauged. If the rich people and the capitalists instead of craving for the aid of the British Government depend upon their own people for support their outlook will be changed."

Rifle Practices With Rupee-Coin Targets

(From Our Correspondent).

Mahabaleshwar, (By Mail).

As reported sometime back, Lt.-Col.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER New Changes In European Cabinets

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PRAGUE, May 19.

The week that has just ended has seen changes in three European Cabinets: Spanish, Austrian and Polish. The Hungarian Cabinet, there are references, is likely to undergo a reconstruction, before long. Following, the election in France, the present French Cabinet, in a few weeks' time is to be replaced by a new one. Broadly seen, these Cabinet changes in Europe carry the expression of keen social and political currents being at play, bearing the weight of economic developments and demands. As outstanding factors in connection with the latter stand, sharper competition in world markets, non-expansion in buying power of big units, and great amassing of expenditure on armaments. The tightness behind the position is maintained by the weak growth of certain large colonial and semi-colonial markets, whose development normally should contribute to a general relaxation of strain. Economic systems and political holds, the latter well influencing the former, imply the weakness in growth referred to above. This fundamentally touches the colonial issues. The currents in Europe while carrying the impress of significance of colonial issue, do not all import necessarily forces for a solution as far as the colonial issue is concerned, suited to serve well the interests of good economic development and extension in opportunities on collective basis. Strong tendencies in fact are to be seen in the direction of expansions and alterations of imperialist holdings, rather than termination in ways fitted and feasible. For important colonial units themselves the position suggests the need for closer and more realistic attention to advance a course of their progress. In a situation, that developments in Europe indicate, is likely to carry more keenly the mark of inter-imperialist hostilities.

The changes in Austrian and Polish Cabinets widely reflect the same tendencies: the conflict of currents for a broadening of the basis of regime and for sharpening of the authoritarian course. In Poland the latter has now held the upper-hand. In Austria in the light of Anglo-Italian tension over Abyssinian issue, the Vice-Chancellor, the Prince of Starheimberg, the exponent of close association with Fascism and strengthening of authoritarian course, has not been able to assert. The hesitation of Chancellor Schuschnigg to cover the distance that may be necessary to have a regime with real broad allegiance, might well give the Prince of Starheimberg, a new chance. In Poland, the authoritarian course has been upheld in the face of a sharp and bitter opposition in the country. There is as such concern in many quarters of the implications of this course, especially in the background of the economic situation in the country, marked by a land system that heavily falls on the peasants, great rise in population, stoppage nearly of outlets of emigration, and growth in unemployment.

Also on the foreign political side, the assertion of the authoritarian course in Warsaw reflected in the replacement of Kosciakowski by General Skladkowski as Premier is looked upon as being more in the direction of underlining a course of detachment from France. Polish policy is thus also suited to remain a factor of significance in this way it has been recently in connection with German foreign policy, with special reference to German aims in regard to South-Eastern Europe. The general situation in this state of affairs is greatly complicated by the uncertainty and the position of England. Great Britain is kept under the weight of two sets of currents, one implying attention to the position projected by Italy's advance in Abyssinia and possibilities un-

der conditions of closer agreement between Italy and Germany and the other greater misgiving still held about Soviet Union and developments in connection with it. In relation with the latter, there is also tendency among important circles in London to see the value of advances made by Berlin in the interests of closer Anglo-German understanding. French attitude has also been under the grip of two sets of forces, growing concern of Germany as a military power and uncertainty about British stand. There is at the moment enhanced interest as to whether the change in French Government would bring an alteration or improvement in regard to the latter. The position is hardened for England on account of complication at various nerve centres of the Empire and the danger of crystallization of groupings with British policy indicating a firmly laid line in Europe. The period ahead with the French elections over and the Abyssinian issue taking a new turn is now expected anyway to be one of greatly decisive importance.

FRENCH ELECTION INTRO-

DUCE A NEW FEATURE.

The French election newly over, is likely to initiate a new feature, the establishment of a Government holding the support of the Communists. About this it is interesting to note the following report of an important Central European semi-official daily: "The Communists in France will now be a Government party. They will constitute a significant and necessary part of the parliamentary majority. One can weep about it or rejoice over it; neither the one feeling nor the other will alter this reality. In one of the most significant of the Big Powers of the world the Communists will vote not only for budget and military credits, but also as coalition party, even if not holding ministerial portfolios, come to exercise a great influence on the decisions of the Government. We see in France for the first time the experiments of Communists as parliamentary Government party. Various critics seem to be disturbed about this. So far the Communists have shown themselves reasonable. They do not demand a Utopia. They limit their demands to a minimum programme. In many discussions the Communists have shown themselves as more accommodating than certain smaller radical Socialist groups. Outside France this might come as surprise, but in France itself this is well understood. This is bound with the Communists now greatly putting to the forefront concern of threat to France from outside and their keenness on holding the strength of France on a popular basis." It will be interesting to watch from the point of the new feature as well, the working of the Government that M. Leon Blum is expected to form in France in a few weeks' time.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ITEMS.

Japan's Foreign Trade: Japan's foreign trade in 1935 as against 1934 shows an increase, extending to both exports and imports, but more marked in the case of the former. The exports amounted in value to 249 million yens, and imports to 247.2 million yens. The trade balance closed with 26.8 million yens in favour of exports. This is the first active balance since 1918. Reflective of the intensity with which Japan is pushing her export trade is a report this week of Japanese butter appearing in the London market.

Indo-Czechoslovakian Trade:

Figures relating to Indo-Czechoslovakian trade for the first quarter of 1936, just published, show the total of Czechoslovakia's exports to India in this period representing a value of 16 million Czechoslovak Crowns, as against 23 million Crowns in the same period of the previous year, and that of imports from India to Czechoslovakia in the first three months of 1936 amounting in value to 52 million Crowns, against 54 million in the same period of

(Continued in Col. 3).

Farmers Demand Civic Representation

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, (By Mail.)

Naib Dewan, Mr. Manilal B. Navaty, reviewing the administration report of "A" class municipalities for the year 1934-35, urged regular holding of a conference of the State municipalities every year in order to exchange views for improving their administration.

In the absence of Mr. Chotabhai Patel, President of Friends' Co-operative Society, who has gone on a short visit to Europe, Dr. Pranlal Nanavaty is acting as the President of the Society.

The Farmers' League of Soljira urged Government to allot 2 seats in the municipality to the League representatives. As no reply was received, a deputation will see the authorities in the near future.

Sind Electoral Roll

Dates Extended

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, May 30

The Government has extended the date for receiving applications for registration in the electoral rolls and the filing of claims and objection to the 10th of July.



Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention



How Radio Waves Help Farmers Produce Bigger Crops

RADIO is now more than a source of information and entertainment to the agriculturist, as the result of an amazing discovery made by a French farmer. Although scientists have known for many years the principle of radio waves, it took the simple mind of a son of the soil to discover the right road out of a scientific labyrinth and into the field of a practical use.

Christophe Leau, who owns a vegetable farm near Rambouillet, France, and who is an ardent radio fan in the bargain, suddenly conceived the idea of growing his crops of vegetables with the help of radio radiation. He figured that the electrical radiations might be similar to sunshine, but stronger, and restricted to certain times of the day. He applied his knowledge of condensers to "can" the supposed electrical radiation. He built condenser batteries consisting of a great many small condensers installed in cast-iron boxes. Each of these boxes contains about a capacity value of five mikrofads.

Farmer Leau placed these boxes on top of high posts which he planted in a straight line so as to give a regular coverage over the entire area. The effect was surprising, as the plants started to grow with an amazing speed.

Another improvement was obtained through the installation of twin condenser boxes. After experimenting with many other means, Mr. Leau decided to connect his condensers with wires spread in all directions to give the electrical charge of the antennae a better distribution.

The results now obtained were even more amazing. All of his vegetables grew to giant size and in less than half the ordinary time it takes to raise food products. He was able to replant his field and harvest two crops instead of one during the length of time his neighbors spent on it. Despite the fact that no one can fully explain how this interesting effect has been obtained, and despite the fact that this kind of storing of electrical radiation is not effective in all places, but only in high areas, Mr. Leau's experiments indicate an interesting manner of bringing about a more profitable method of agriculture.

As long as mankind has been interested in actual agriculture, and this amounts to some 5,000 years, as prehistoric research work indicates, the most important means of successful farming have been fertile soil and plenty of water and sunshine. Water and sunshine are "powers of nature" which are to a very great extent outside the pale of man's ability to alter and influence.

The Amazing Discovery of a French Agriculturist Who Grows Vegetables by Electrical Radiation.

Alexander Gurewitsch, a French scientist, found that not only electricity influences plants, but also certain radiations of a hitherto unknown nature bring about similar effects. Professor Gurewitsch discovered, for example, that if an ordinary onion is cut into pieces, it acquires a certain radiating power which has a promoting influence upon the growth of plants. This radiation is of such an involved nature that, strange as it seems, there is no place for further research in the realm of botanical science, but it must belong in the research field of chemistry and physics.

The observed effect with the onion radiation, which is called "mitogenetic



Left: Christophe Leau, a French Farmer, is Shown Exhibiting the Leaves of Cabbages Grown to Abnormal Size by Radio Waves. Right: One of Several Radio Antennae Erected on Mr. Leau's Farm, as a Means of Utilizing Radio Waves for Growing Vegetables.

cal radiation" caused, of course, long and earnest discussions among the scientists, and up to date, no one knows exactly who is right and who is wrong. All that is definitely known about the nature of the new mitogenetic radiation are the facts that it occurs in similar form as some other kinds of radiation which have been observed while making research experiments about the nature and design of atoms and molecules. But this is not all that puzzles the scientists. In addition to this similarity, there has been found a certain indication that the mitogenetic effect belongs as well in the realm of biological research, dealing with the nature and the function of the nucleus of the cell.

The entire process is so complicated that it requires the co-operation and knowledge of chemical, biological, botanical and zoological experts and also the complete research outfit of a physicist. Even with all this aid, no one is as yet able to tell what will be the final results of these experiments, which are still unfinished. The only indication now is the fact that the growth of plants is of a much more complicated nature than has ever been imagined. Physiological effects interlaced with chemical and electrical effects in connection with certain radiation are seen as the acting powers which govern the growth of plants.

Making the Weekly Wash "Go Round and Round and Come Off Dry"



The Motorized Clothesline Which Revolves to Dry the Laundry Quickly.

clothesline, the housewife often uses a clothes-tree consisting of an upright center pole with numerous arms branching therefrom. Wire is wound, spider-web fashion, from arm to arm on which the wet laundry is hung.

Often the clothes were very slow in drying. An inventive genius has overcome this obstacle by motorizing the clothes-tree. He accomplished this by setting the center-piece of the clothes-tree on a base, so it could be revolved by an electric motor. A shaft extending from the motor is connected with a wooden disk placed a short distance above the ground. Through the center of the disk the center-piece of the clothes-tree extends, so that when the current is turned on the motor causes the clothes-tree to revolve, thus creating a breeze that soon dries the clothes.

SOMEWHAT like the music, as described in a popular song of the day, the housewife's weekly wash now "goes round and round and comes off dry." This novel manner of quickly drying laundered clothes on a revolving tree set up in the back yard is accomplished with the aid of electricity.

Where a backyard is so small that there is insufficient space to stretch a

How Beds Are Now Made Fire-proof

SMOKING in bed has become such a popular habit of luxurious ease, but, unfortunately, so frequently attended by disaster from fire. Science, therefore, set to work to provide a means of fire-proofing to eliminate thousands of catastrophes each year in homes, hotels, institutions and on board ships. Dwelling-house fires account for the loss of nearly 7,000 lives annually in the United States. And of these, 1,800 are lost directly or indirectly through fires that start in bedrooms. A sure way for anyone to endanger life is to retire with a lighted cigarette, cigar or pipe in his mouth.

The main problem was to find some means of rendering the fabrics fireproof

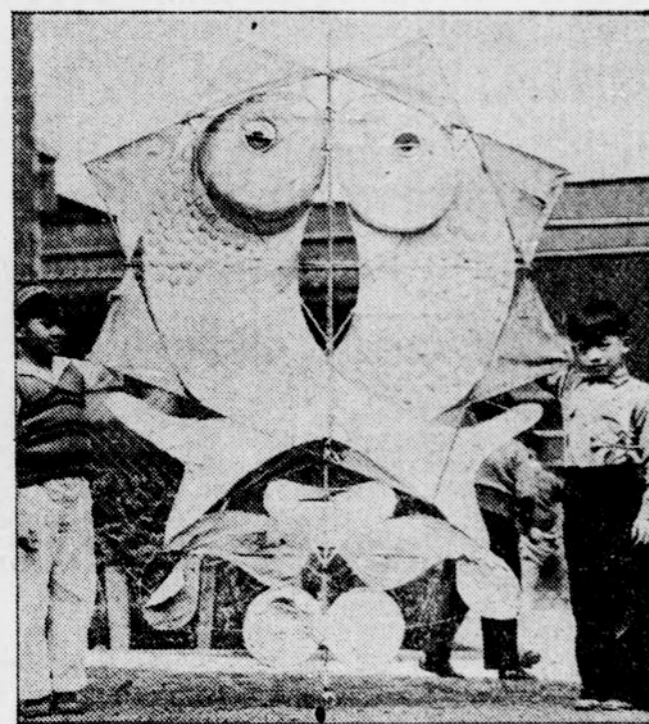
without injury to or stiffening of the fibers. The cotton felt was the most troublesome, for all known treatments left it brittle and unworkable. Finally, after scores of experiments, a process was discovered which is said to be unlike any other previously developed. By this new method, the cotton felt, ticking, tape and all other materials are rendered strongly fire-resistant, vermin-repellent and clean without material change of sheen, luster, strength, life or elasticity. The formula contains a flexing agent that prevents brittleness in the cotton. The fabrics are treated by immersion in water at more than 200 degrees Fahrenheit and by drying at high temperature.

Flying Fish in a Freak Kite

THE ancient pastime of kite-flying returns each year with the coming of spring and no decrease in its popularity.

The Chinese boy takes his kite-flying seriously and the shape of his kite is a matter of pride and ingenuity. An excellent example of an elaborately designed Chinese kite is seen in the accompanying illustration. It is in the form of twin fish and is a high-flier sure to take first honors in any kite-flying contest.

An Elaborately Designed Chinese Kite Formed of the Figures of a Pair of Flying Fish.



Snows and the Water Supply

PREDICTIONS of the water supply are based on measurements of snows, made, as far as possible after the last heavy winter snow, but before spring melting begins. The dates are about the first of March, April, or May, depending on latitude and altitude. Sometimes two measurements, a month apart, are made.

Observers travel in pairs on skis or snowshoes, taking readings at spots marked during summer months.

When the snow is loose and a trail must be broken, a relentless schedule is followed, the leader becoming the follower every fifteen minutes. When snow is firm and the path downhill, a pace is set through timber and over rocky slopes that often leads to sprawling falls.

More than 160 new routes have been selected and marked this year under the general direction of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering in Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon. Prior to this year 292 snow lines had been established in these States and in Utah and California, most of the readings being taken by forest rangers for Weather Bureau forecasts. Eventually it will be possible to forecast water supplies for all irrigation areas which get their water from mountain run-off.

The United States Weather Bureau, a pioneer in snow surveys, has recog-

nized its Mammoth Hot Springs station in Yellowstone Park and is experimenting with snow measuring apparatus, with the hope of developing a gauge that will make a true catch of snow. Such a gauge would add to the knowledge of mountain snowfall, and while it might not entirely supplant the survey method of measurement, it would make a large number of courses unnecessary and thereby lessen labor and expense now required in making a satisfactory measurement.

How Milk Is Purified by Electricity

ELECTRICAL treatment of milk has been perfected and in some dairy plants already has supplanted the former methods of pasteurization.

In this new process the milk is subjected to 215 amperes at 220 volts by being passed through a vertical box-like vessel having the carbon electrodes on opposite sides. The milk itself conducts the electricity from one electrode to the other and the minerals in it offer sufficient resistance to raise the temperature to 165 degrees. The milk is five seconds in passing between the electrodes and is 15 seconds in the detention period, making a 20-second exposure to the high temperature.

The equipment, according to Food Industries, can handle 600 gallons an hour at a cost of approximately 45 cents per hour for electricity.

This method is claimed to give highly accurate control, the milk being delivered by a constant-speed pump through a constant electrical discharge. The milk does not contact any hot equipment, so that there is no oxidation or deposit of milkstone on the utensils. Another claim made for this method is that it does not alter the flavor, caramelize the sugar, change the color, or break down any elements of the milk.

Why Colored Eggs Are Symbolic of Easter

THE egg, all over the world, is the symbol of life, and was even the cause of a very old controversy as to which came first—the hen or the egg. The question was phrased after this fashion in old doggerel:

"Whether first the egg or the hen?
Tell me, I pray, ye learned men."

Then the answer came:
"The hen was first, or whence the egg?
Give us no more of your doubts, I beg."

And then the come-back:
"The egg was first or whence the hen?"

Tell me how it came or when."

Thus the primeval puzzle still remains unsolved, even though an ancient Greek philosopher held that all comes from an egg.

To the Christians at Easter-tide the egg has special significance, for all Christendom this is the feast of the Resurrection and the egg bespeaks the new life, ever renewed.

The word Easter, itself, the scholars say, comes from the name of the Anglo-Saxon goddess Ostara, or Eostre, whose festival occurred at this season of the year, and whose name was transferred to the Christian feast.

Among very strict observers of Lent and in the Greek Catholic Church, even eggs were forbidden. When its close was marked by Easter Sunday, eggs were given as a mark of the end of the fast from meat.

So early as the Seventeenth Century, Pope Paul IV included in the ritual made for England, Ireland and Scotland this special blessing:

"Bless, O Lord, we beseech thee, this thy creature of eggs, that it may become a wholesome sustenance to thy faithful servants, eating it in thankfulness to thee, on account of the Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ."

It was a custom among the Christians of Mesopotamia at Easter, and for 40 days after, to dye eggs red, the color of the blood of Christ, in memory of His crucifixion. Later eggs were also colored green and yellow.

The custom of "fighting" eggs originated in Mesopotamia. Children would present eggs to one another and each recipient would tap the eggs on the end with the end of his egg and the one



A Curiously Decorated Easter Egg, Showing the "Lamb of God," Together with a Heart and a Staff Which Ends in a Cross.

decorated eggs from the museum at Prague. It pictures the "Lamb of God," a heart and a staff ending in a cross. Another one of these curious eggs has a rude picture of the cock which crowed when Peter denied his Master. There are many other eggs whose shells are covered with the colored designs of flowers of the spring-time, which decorations add to the symbolic character of the eggs, themselves.

Taking Exercise by Machine

BEING too lazy or too tired is no longer an excuse if you fail to do your "daily dozen" of exercises. Here is a new machine which will do the exercising for you.

All you have to do is merely to sit on the seat, grasp the handle bars and place your feet on the pedals. Then press a button and you will receive the equivalent of horseback riding, rowing, walking, cycling, etc., without any effort or strain on

your part, the machine itself causing you to follow these actions.

In this machine an electric motor supplies all the energy by operating through numerous shafts and gears to produce scientifically designed motions which bring into full play practically every muscle in the body.



The Exercising Machine Is Operated by an Electric Motor to Exercise Every Muscle in the Body by Simulating All the Motions of Walking, Horseback Riding, Rowing and Cycling.

Abyssinian Flowers

ORCHIDS grow wild in Abyssinia. The Abyssinian primrose (primula verticillata), is a charming greenhouse plant with gray leaves and pale yellow flowers.

The lovely blue-lily which can be grown only in a hot-house grows wild in Abyssinia. There also are various kinds of hibiscus, abutilon, morning glory, jasmine, lobelia, sumach, acacia, snapdragon, musk, gladiolus, heliotrope and amaryllis.

Conciliation Group Talks

Jawahar's Solution For Land Problem In India

Not Russian Type But Peaceful Change-Over Explains Where Compensation For Expropriation Comes In

WOMEN'S TREMENDOUS AWAKENING

The following is the fifth and last instalment of the speech made by Jawaharlal Nehru before the members of the Indian Conciliation Group at the "Friends House," London, on February 4th last:

Mr. Polak:—The question has not actually arisen in the course of Mr. Nehru's address, but it might be of interest to know what his view is with regard to the contributions that may be expected from Indians in the regeneration of India.

WOMEN'S AWAKENING

Mr. Nehru:—Those contributions have been considerable. Indian women in the last fifteen or sixteen years have played a tremendous part in our national movement. You may remember that in 1930, Mahatma Gandhi started the Civil Disobedience movement in connection with the salt tax, and I think the most important and significant feature of that movement was the tremendous part that the women of India took in it. It was astonishing. Most of us were astounded by what we saw. It was not that we had to egg them on to it; they simply came out and took charge of the situation, when most of their men-folk were in prison, and they functioned in an extraordinarily efficient way. The surprising thing was that although many of them had had no experience of public activity, yet because they became good organisers and they ran the whole movement practically without any men for a long time. They ran it not only very well but in a much more uncompromising way than the men might have done; they did become much more uncompromising about it in every way. That was such an eye-opening thing that I do not think that any person in India dares to say that the women of India are going to play a subordinate part in the public life of India in the future.

Of course, as you know, they have suffered in the past and they still suffer from a large number of social and semi-religious disabilities. They are trying to remove them, and to some extent, they have to fight the inevitable reactions of men in that process. Certain orthodox elements in the community are trying to prevent them from removing these disabilities, but I think they are sufficiently alive to their task, and I do not think anyone can really stop them from carrying it out.

So far as the national movement is concerned, the mere fact that a number of women have taken such a large part in it makes it absolutely impossible for any nationalist to conceive of keeping them down in any political or social sense. The Fundamental Rights Resolution which the Congress passed some years ago laid down as a fundamental right in the constitution the removal of all disabilities and the absolute equality of women with men in the eyes of the constitution.

Mr. Hayman:—In your answer to the question, regarding the communal problem, you suggested, I think, that the religious element was a small part of it and that it was primarily economic but that it resolved itself into political jealousy; political ambitions. How do you see it resolving in the light of the national movement? Do you feel that the "Central National aim" would be so big that it brings all the parties together?

Mr. Nehru:—No. First of all, I said that the communal movement was not religious, but that does not mean, of course, that there is not a religious background in India, and sometimes that is exploited. It is political mainly. It is also economic in the sense that the political problem largely arises because of the problem of unemployment in the middle classes, and it is the unemployment among the middle classes that helps the communal move-

ment to gain importance. It is there that the jobs come in.

AN ECONOMIC PROBLEM

To some extent the growth of nationalism and the nationalist spirit suppresses the communal idea, but fundamentally it will go when the economic and social issues come to the forefront and divert the attention of the masses, and even of the lower middle classes, because these issues really affect them, and then inevitably the communal leaders would have to sink into the background. That happened in 1921, at the time of the first Non-co-operation movement, when no communal leaders in India dared to come out into the open. There was no meeting held and there was no reference to them in the papers. They disappeared absolutely because there was such a big movement on other issues.

They are always being pushed to the front by the policy of the British Government in India. Therefore the right way to deal with the communal question is to allow economic questions affecting the masses to be discussed. One of the chief objections to the India Act is that, because it divides India into seven or eight—I am not sure how many—separate religious compartments, it makes it difficult for economic and social questions to be brought up. Of course, they will come up, because there is the economic urge behind them, but still it makes it difficult.

Mr. Davis:—Do you not think caste comes into the communal question at all—Brahmin against non-Brahmins? That is a matter we know so well in Madras.

CASTES DO NOT COME IN

Mr. Nehru:—I do not think the communal question is affected much by caste. In South India, of course, the question of caste comes in, and it has given rise to great bitterness. I was thinking more of Hindu versus Moslem. I am not personally acquainted with conditions in the South in recent years, but it used to be more a question of non-Brahmin versus the vested interest. Taking the depressed classes, they really are the proletariat in the economic sense; the others are the better off people. All these matters can be converted into economic terms, and then one can understand the position better. I do not think the Brahman and the non-Brahman question as such is very important now. There is a very large number of non-Brahmins in the Congress. In the Congress the question does not arise. It has some importance in local areas in the South, because of various local factors but I do not think the question of Brahman and non-Brahman comes into the communal question at all.

Mr. Popley:—Referring to the present Government of India Act and the possibility of its becoming a transition to something that India would desire, Mr. Nehru suggested that there were certain economic aims that India had, which could not possibly be given any expression under the present Act and would lead to clashes. Could Mr. Nehru tell us what, in his opinion, is the way along which India should develop in regard to economic arrangements and systems?

Mr. Nehru:—Whatever I say on this subject will be my own personal view because I cannot say that India as a whole desires what I desire.

Mr. Popley:—It is your own view that I should like to know.

Mr. Nehru:—Fundamentally we have to face the land problem chiefly and the problem of unemployment, which is connected with it. I think that nothing short of large-scale collectivist or co-operative farming will deal effectively with the land question. These wretched small holdings will then disappear. Production will greatly increase and many other benefits will follow, but unemployment would not be affected thereby. In fact by scientific farming it is possible that unemployment

might even increase a little, as far as direct employment on the land is concerned, though indirectly other avenues of employment would be opened up.

PROFITING MUST CEASE

In order to provide employment we must absorb people in industrial development, in cottage industries, in big machine industries, and in the enormous development of social services, such as education, hygiene and sanitation. There are practically no social services in India today. The development of industry and the land would have to be planned as a whole; it cannot be dealt within sections. If one tries to tackle one part, one finds something left over which one cannot provide for. The whole basis should be in my opinion, not the profit motive, but producing for consumption, because if we produce for profit the result is that, we simply glut the markets; we cannot sell the goods, because people have no money with which to buy them, and so we get over-production while at the same time many people have nothing at all.

We should organise on the Socialist basis and have large scale agriculture, co-operative or collectivist, big machine industries and Cottage Industries. The Cottage Industries must not be such as would be likely to conflict with big industries because then they would collapse, but I think there will be plenty of room for the growth of cottage industries for a long time to come, simultaneously with the growth of big industries. If big industries are not developed on a capitalist basis, they will deal with the essentials which are required and there will be needless waste of energy. If all these things are taken together, I imagine we might go a little way towards the solution of the various problems that confront us. I cannot see any movement in the direction under present conditions.

NOT A RUSSIAN PROTOTYPE

Mr. Nehru:—I personally should like to have something similar to that, but I am really envisaging something much less for the moment. I do not want India to be drilled and forced into a certain position, because the costs of such drilling are too great; it is not worth-while; it is not desirable from many points of view. I want to go in the direction I have indicated; I may not be able to go far, but that is the direction in which I want to go. I have expressed my personal view, and I do not speak for India.

Mr. Popley:—I wanted to know your personal view.

The Chairman:—Mr. Nehru has been under tremendous pressure during the last few days and he has been speaking to us for an hour and a half this afternoon, almost without a break. I think on such a stupendous subject as India we could easily go on for the next three months asking questions and we should not have exhausted the problem, but we cannot go very much further now. I should like to thank Mr. Nehru for the way in which he has dealt with all the questions that have been put to him and to assure him of our deep interest and gratitude. I hope he will go back to India with the knowledge that there are some people in this country who really do desire not merely to be sympathetic towards India—that is very easy—but to understand the tremendous problems of that great country. We shall watch with interest the events that take place when Mr. Nehru goes back to India and when he takes up the formidable position of President of the Congress.

The meeting then terminated. These notes were submitted to Mr. Nehru before he left for India. He said they were a correct record, and he added this further note:

A Note On The Land Problem

Any radical change in the land system, involving large-scale co-operative and collectivist farming, must be preceded or accompanied by the ending of the present Zemindari or landlord system wherever it prevails. The question arises as to whether compensation should be given to the landlords so dispossessed. If the change can be brought about by peaceful and democratic methods it would be desirable to give some compensation and so avoid a conflict which is likely to be wasteful and more costly than the compensation itself. But it must be borne in mind that anything in

VICEROY'S MONSOON TOUR

Industrial Research Bureau Meeting

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 29
A scheme for the co-ordination with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will be considered at the next meeting of the Advisory Council of the Industrial Research Bureau, which will be held in Calcutta early July. It is understood that Mr. Brodie, the Director of the Bureau, has prepared a special note on the subject.

As Industries and Agriculture are so closely inter-connected, it is felt that, unless the work of these two research bodies is suitably co-ordinated, and they try to supplement each other's efforts it may not be possible to avoid overlapping or to secure maximum advantage. Even at last year's meeting of the Advisory Council, this problem was discussed but no decision could be reached. At the next meeting, however, it is hoped that a definite step will be taken to achieve this object.

Another interesting subject coming up before the Council is the industrial standardisation, on which Mr. Brodie has already submitted his report based on his personal enquiries in England.

Other matters coming up before the Council are the Road Research and Investigation relating to Indian Glass Industry, the Utilisation of the Government's Grant of rupees one lakh for the development of Indian Wool Industry, the Report of Oils and Soap Committee and the results of the researches of the various Industrial Laboratories.

No definite information is available regarding the Viceroy's tour programme this year, but in informed circles it is considered safe to predict that as His Excellency is reported to be anxious to take earliest opportunity to acquaint himself into the conditions in the various parts of the country, he would, like his predecessors, undertake a Monsoon tour. At present the Viceroy is expected to be busy studying the administrative matters demanding immediate attention, but it is expected that His Excellency will free himself in time to undertake the Monsoon tour.

The nature of full compensation is utterly out of the question, especially in so far as the big land-lords are concerned. To give such compensation in the shape of bonds would be to mortgage the future of the land and to continue almost the same burden on the peasantry, though in another form. Therefore a form of compensation would have to be devised which removes this burden and at the same time lessens the distress and upsetting which a change-over would bring to the landlord group. Probably the compensation would be proportionately less higher up in the scale the middle landlords getting proportionately more than the bigger ones.

THE REAL LANDLORDS

It should be remembered that the word 'landlord' is rather a misleading one. In the United Provinces (a Zemindari province) there are a million and a half so-called landlords. Probably about 85 per cent. of them are no better than the tenant class, and many are worse off than the better off tenants. There can be no question of depriving them of anything; they stand in need of further help and of a reduction of their burdens—debt, revenue etc. Of the remaining 15 per cent. only a tiny fraction of 1 per cent. are really bigish landlords about 5,000 in all and about 1,000 of these might be considered the big landlords whose incomes from land vary about Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 5,00,000 per annum. Those whose incomes run into millions are a mere handful of course.

During the recent depression and fall in agricultural prices the position of the landlord has steadily deteriorated and many, even the middle class, landlords are on the verge of bankruptcy. The money-lender holds them, as well as the tenants, in his grip. Some recent legislation has slightly eased the position vis-à-vis the money-lender, but it does not go nearly far enough.

LANDLESS PROLETARIAT

Apart from the landlord and the tenant there are large numbers of the landless proletariat who are largely unemployed, or only partially employed during harvesting and other seasons. The problem in those parts of India where the Zemindari system does not prevail (Punjab, Gujarat, South India) but there is peasant proprietorship, is somewhat different. These peasant proprietors are much better off than the tenants of the Zemindari areas but latterly they have also deteriorated greatly. Behind them again, are the landless classes, many of these being the so-called 'depressed' classes.

A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

France Is Going Left

SOCIALIST VICTORY SEEN THROUGH SOVIET EYES

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail).

"France is going Left"—this phrase has been repeated again and again during the past few years. To-day a new step has been taken in this direction and it bears a very important significance for the actual European situation, writes the "Izvestia," Moscow.

Hitler tried to dominate France by tactics of foreign policy as well as internal propaganda but French people whose democratic traditions are so glorious have given him a fitting reply.

The various parties constituting the Popular Front have succeeded in drawing 300,000 new electors towards them. These electors were until now absolutely indifferent towards any participation in the political life of the country. This phenomenon, however, shows that the antifascist feeling has profoundly penetrated the French masses and awakened them towards stark reality.

The political importance of the defeat of the reactionary element does not merely lie in the number of seats obtained by the Popular Front. It lies specially in the fact that the Right wing parties were defeated in the big centres like Paris where the rightist and fascist elements showed remarkable reapportionment.

The results of the election thus go to prove that the French people are bitterly opposed to Fascism and to its allies as is also evident from the defeat of many of M. Laval's collaborators.

The political views of the French Popular masses are further evident from the brilliant success achieved by the Communist party whose triumph has broken all records.

The French elections may be said to have great importance for all Europe. Nazi propagandists have been always proclaiming that entire Europe is sympathetic towards the fascist ideas. It is just the contrary which has been revealed.

The lessons of the Nazi victory in Germany were never lost by the workers of the other countries and a new movement has accordingly been given birth to fight against fascist peril.

Whither Franc?

PARIS, (By Air Mail).

In view of the ever-increasing commercial difficulties that the countries of the "gold bloc" have still to face, as also of actual European situation it is being asked in European commercial circles as to what would be the position of the French Franc in the near future specially when the Socialist Government has come to power with its programme of nationalisation and the flight of gold has again been accelerated during the last week.

The French Government declared sometime ago that they did not consider it necessary to take any measures for controlling the currency or against the export of gold until the formation of the new Government.

This statement is being taken in many circles as an indication that the possibility of the control of currency is at least being envisaged for the near future.

There are two reasons that may justify such a belief. Firstly it is realised that until and unless the new Socialist Government announce a clear-cut policy that they would pursue, the agitators would continue pressing for the devaluation of the Franc. This during that period France will be more or less in a precarious position. In the second place, it would be technically easy to fight against the simple desertion of the Franc, more so when the position of the franc by itself is quite sound, its only dangers being the cries of the devaluationists.

It may, indeed, be easy to maintain the franc at its present level provided the reserves of gold are allowed to fall below 55 billion francs.

There is, however, one danger: This is the flight of capital which is a dangerous factor to reckon with and is bound to react on the monetary policy.

If the political authorities are not able to establish confidence and thus prevent the flight of capital the Banque de France may be obliged to take more vigorous measures, to accomplish that end.

The actual position of the franc foreshadows many possibilities. Firstly, Government may prohibit or restrict the export of capital; it appears, however, that the Ministry of Finance as well as the Banque de France will not accept this measure. Again, France may authorise the export only to those countries which

form the "gold bloc" as also to the United States. This will prevent the British Exchange Equalisation Fund from accumulating gold and it shall accordingly be obliged to stop its interventions and let the Sterling rise to 80 or 85 francs according to the market rates. Britain may be in a position to buy dollars. This action, however, shall not be of assistance to the franc since the dollar rate will rise and the French gold will continue pouring into the United States in prodigious proportions.

The chances are indeed very unfavourable to the franc. In fact the Whitehall and the City are of opinion that devaluation may still become inevitable and in both places there is no particular desire to avoid it.

If the franc falls it is almost universally believed that German Government will take the opportunity for re-valuing its own currency.

Thaler-Demonetisation In Abyssinia May Affect Near East

The Italian occupation of Abyssinia raises a monetary problem as will affect many Muslim countries in the Near East.

Abyssinia is one of the few remaining silver standard countries. The monetary unit is the Maria Theresa thaler of which about 50 million are said to be in circulation and hoarded in Abyssinia.

In Eritrea and Somali land, Italy has pursued a policy of substituting thalers by lira notes. Therefore it is not unlikely that she may extend this policy to Abyssinia by demonetising the thalers.

This would unfavourably react on other thaler using countries like Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Hadramaut and the British as well as the French Somaliland.

Exchange Control In Paraguay

ASUNCION, (By Air Mail).

Two decrees have been issued by the Provisional Government of Paraguay, one providing for the establishment of a State Bank called the Bank of Republic of Paraguay and the other prohibiting all transactions in foreign currencies by private individuals or enterprises not authorized by the Government.

A modification has been added to the second decree providing that transactions in foreign currencies shall be allowed in so far as they confirm to the rate established by the Central Bank. A further decree provides for the expropriation of exporters' drafts at a rate not more than 15 per cent. below the Bank's selling rate for foreign currencies.

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD 'DISFIGURED'

Khaliquzzaman Criticises Inclusion Of Dacca Nawab & Sir M. Yusuf

LUCKNOW, May 30.

Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman in a statement to the Press on the personnel of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board says:

"Though there is a majority of Muslims of progressive groups on the Board, the inclusion of the Nawab of Dacca and Nawab Sir Mohammed Yusuf has disfigured the Board. It passes one's comprehension how Nawab Sir Mohammed Yusuf who is associated with the present Government as Minister can be described as a progressive Muslim and if he one, then there can be no Muslim who can be described as non-progressive or reactionary. We are, however, not concerned so much with the names as with the object underlying the effort of Mr. Jinnah to form a Board of progressive and independent Muslims. The success of his effort can only be gauged from the nature of the manifesto which the Parliamentary Board is able to adopt at its meeting at Lahore on June 8."

He further says:

"The Nawab of Chhatari, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Nawab Sir Mohammed Yusuf and other Muslims of this group have given a definite undertaking to Mr. Jinnah that they will not seek election on the National Agriculturist Party ticket. They have been nominated members of the Muslim Parliamentary Board on this distinct understanding. Thus the Nawab of Chhatari and others have bid adieu to the Zamindari Party. It is therefore, clear that the Party no longer exists and its poli-

DISASTROUS FIRE IN NAGPUR BAZAR

NAGPUR, May 31.

Damage to the extent of Rs. 10,000 was caused by a disastrous fire that broke out at Sadar Bazaar at 11 o'clock last night and destroyed a timber shop and several chawls.

The timely arrival of the fire brigade saved an adjoining photo studio, but the fire brigade was handicapped due to water shortage.—United Press.

SOLDIER DIES OF HEAT STROKE

LAHORE, May 31.

A report from Sialkot says that two British soldiers in the Cantonment got heat stroke, one of whom succumbed to the stroke, while the other was declared out of danger.—United Press.

tical end is doubtless good both for the nation and country. That Party as it stood was never a match for the Congress but its dissolution had cleared the path of the Congress."—United Press.

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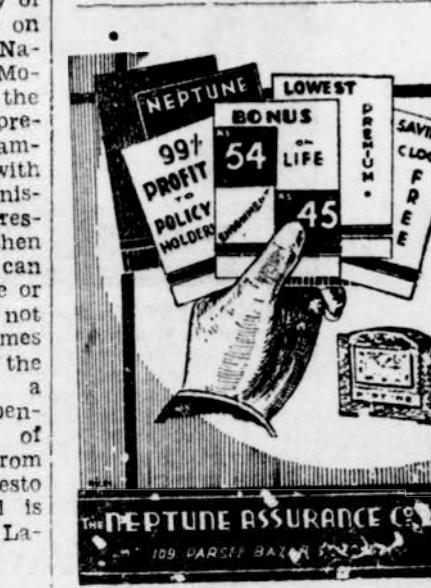
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World Reflections

THE PALESTINE TURMOIL

(By Our London Correspondent From World Press.)

While the nation was mourning the death of the great soldier who took Palestine from the Turk and made the establishment of the present regime in that country possible, the Colonial Secretary announced in the House of Commons the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the causes of unrest and alleged grievances either of Arabs or of Jews in Palestine.

The intimation was received with little enthusiasm in the House of Commons and will evoke less outside it. Enquiries in Palestine have been as recurrent as a tertian fever. There was an enquiry in 1921 under Sir Thomas Haycraft. There was an enquiry in 1930 under Sir Walter Shaw. There was an enquiry after that by Sir John Hope Simpson. There was an enquiry into agricultural problems by Mr. Lewis French. A report on Palestine is rendered annually to the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, and the representative of the Palestine Government is cross-examined on it. If the Colonial Secretary lacks knowledge of the reasons for the "unrest and alleged grievances" of Arabs and Jews in Palestine, he is the only public man in this country who does. What the Government needs is not facts—it has them in abundance already—but a policy, and it is no part of the business of a Royal Commission to provide that. Royal Commissions are far too often used as an excuse for postponement and the shifting of responsibility, and there is no indication that the Commission to investigate the Palestine has any better "raison d'être." If there is to be an improvement in the situation in that dependency, the British Government must make up its mind what it wants to do and get it done.—"Spectator," London.

SUPPRESSION NO REMEDY

The British Government, in desperation, has now decided on a Royal Commission to investigate the causes of the quarrel. Will that make peace?

The Arabs protest that it will not; their grievances, they declare, are plain and need no more investigation. Some of those grievances, we believe, are fictitious or exaggerated. But the root of the trouble is fear—the fear that the National Home for the Jews will be, and must necessarily be, developed "at the expense of the national existence of the Arabs." There is only one effective way, as we have always maintained in these columns, of removing this fear and avoiding its disastrous consequences—and that is to make Palestine one nation and not two. But that must be the work of Jews and Arabs themselves; the Mandatory, even with the best will in the world, cannot do it. Unhappily there has been opposition to such a policy from all sides, though mostly from the Arabs—many of the Jews, indeed, have laboured honestly for it. Can the leopards now be induced to change their spots? Or can the Royal Commission devise any alternative policy? Merely to suppress disorder and discontent with an iron hand is no solution of the problem.—"The New Statesman and Nation," London.

MOVEMENT OF NATIONAL LIBERATION.

Palestine is a relatively small part of the Arabian world which is fighting for independence from British and French rule. Most Jews in Palestine were deliberately brought there by the design of British imperialism. There are in Palestine to-day three Arabs to every Jew.

The Arabs are primarily concerned with emancipating themselves from British imperialism. Theirs is a movement of national liberation. The Zionist movement seeks to establish a Jewish state in Palestine. This conflicts with the desires of the majority of the population in Palestine, which is Arabian.

The British are glad to use Zionism as a shock-absorber against Arab nationalist aspirations. The resentment of the Arab against British domination becomes resentment against the instrument of Great Britain—the Zionist movement. Zionist policy is to establish a Jewish homeland at the expense of the Arabian masses; Arab nationalist policy is to combat British imperialism and its tools.

Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, stated the case succinctly when he said "Palestine holds the key to the strategic position on the great routes between the East and the West. The war in Abyssinia has caused most of us to reflect upon the safeguarding of that high road. From this point of view, Zionism has never been more important to Great Britain."—"New Masses," New York.

WHAT A GOVERNMENT

Probably no British Government has been deserted by public

confidence so soon after a successful election as Mr. Baldwin's fourth Administration.

To-day (Thursday, May 21)—and it is but the seventh month of its life its wobbling and its weakness have become a subject for laughter, and all the efforts of Cabinet and Whips have proved unable to check the growth of ridicule.—"Daily Herald," London.

What an unhappy spectacle this Government is! It contains no of goodwill and ability, but seems unable to have a mind about anything.

It introduces a sensible and urgent measure like the Coal Bill, amends it to suit the usual vested interests and then holds it up because, in its amended form, it pleases no one. It drifts along apparently waiting for something to turn up, or perhaps it would be more true to say that, like an inverted Micawber, it waits for something to turn down. It need not have amended or withdrawn its Bill; it could have pushed it through. Democracy does not consist in yielding to every powerful interest, but in boldly standing by the policy which the electorate has approved. The Government has never recovered from the effects of the Laval-Hoare fiasco. Sir Samuel's speech offered the lead for which people were looking and won the Government its huge majority. Since then it has not dared to give a lead or to stand by anything it says.

Stories of a revolt in the Conservative Party against Mr. Baldwin are even more current than usual; they are always exaggerated, but unless the Premier can rouse himself from his lethargy we may soon get a tougher and less amiable one.—"New Statesman and Nation," London.

BRITAIN'S DICTATORSHIP

The picture of the Government which is now controlling Northern Ireland, drawn in the report of the National Council of Civil Liberties' Commission, as forecast in the "News Chronicle" is so startling that from any less authoritative source it would be difficult to accept it as true.

There is no question here of casual acts of tyranny and injustice committed by irresponsible individuals under stress of some emergency. What is described is a legal dictatorship which imitates, in its leading features, all the worst abuses of Continental dictatorships. The existence of such a Government as this under the British Crown would be startling in any case; for there is certainly nothing at all like it anywhere else in the British Commonwealth. But the shock which its discovery will give most English people will be the more unpleasant when they reflect that our Government cannot evade responsibility for its creation.—"News Chronicle," London.

MUSSOLINI'S ROMAN EMPIRE. Mussolini, it is said, is kindly prepared to promise not to extend the "New Roman Empire," any further in North Africa.

Probably he really means that after swallowing 350,000 s. miles he may feel like a boa constrictor that has just packed away a sheep for supper: Let me lie down and digest it.

Rumours are current in Rome that together with the coronation of the King as Emperor the constitutional position of Mussolini will also be strengthened. He may be appointed Chancellor of the Empire.

His constitutional status will be raised so that he will be responsible to no one; hitherto he has been responsible to the Cabinet. In practice, of course, he has been all-powerful. But now, Mussolini will have practically the same position as the Royal House itself.—"Neue Zürcher Zeitung," Zurich.

EDEN, "THE FIRE-RAISER" The intrigues of the British Foreign Secretary with the Liberals, Labourites and Young Conservatives are carrying things to the extreme limit of our patience.

In the House of Commons, in the Press, in the Clubs and among the common people the work of anti-Fascism tries to provoke a war.

Eden, the fire raiser, should know that Italy, who in 25 years has fought three successful wars, will not be forced down in a few months. Do the anti-Fascists realise what they are doing? Do they realise that feud between the League and Italy is in reality but a feud between Britain and Italy? Eden's activity at home and in Geneva can only lead to a total breaking of all connections between the two countries.—"Gazzetta del Popolo," Milano.

JIBUTI RAILWAY. In French Colonial circles anxiety is felt on account of the future of the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway.

In terms of the 1906 treaty France alone has the right to build railways in Abyssinia and accordingly the Colonial Office has undertaken to insure for possible deficits and a minimum per-

JAMNAGAR DERBY SWEEP WINNERS

JAMNAGAR, May 23
The Secretary, Summar Club, wires:

The first prize of Rs. 12,000 in the Summar Club Derby Sweep, authorized by the Nawanagar State, in aid of the Balmadrir and two other charitable institutions was won by Parasram and Werhomal of Mirpurkhas, Sindh, drawing H. H. The Aga Khan's Mahmoud, the second Taj Akbar Rs. 2,000 goes to D'Silva and Tarmohamed Dar Es Salam, Tanganyika, Africa. The third was won by Pandit Shanboonath, Srinagar, Kashmir. During the two months the collections amounted to Rs. 54,000. The sale of tickets spread not only in India but in Africa, Iraq, Burma, Ceylon, Malaya States. The drawing was conducted in the Darbaragh personally by His Highness the Jamshahab assisted by the Dewan Sahib.

The total number of prizes numbered 451. The next event is fixed for November next. Tickets will cost Rs. 2-3 each.

Feverish Military Activities In Greek-Albanian Frontier

ATHENS, (By Air Mail.)

The military correspondent of the "Neos Cosmos" wires to his journal that feverish military activities have been going on for the last few weeks on the Albanian-Greek frontier where fortifications are being erected under the supervision of Italian military experts. Mountain passes and peaks are being used for building costly defensive structures housing heavy guns and machine guns.

The activity of the Italians is particularly intense around the port of Valona where they seem to be anxious to protect the harbour and the naval base of Sasseno at the entrance to the gulf of Valona.

The journal declares that this can only be interpreted as the sign of Italian suspicion as to Greece's future attitude in the case of a Mediterranean conflict.

Changes In Vatican Diplomatic Service

ROME, (By Air Mail.)

Important diplomatic changes are expected in the foreign service of the Vatican State. They will be connected with the 80th birthday of Pope Pius XI on May 30.

It is understood that the Nuncios of Prague, Warsaw, Vienna and Madrid who were recently appointed Cardinals will receive the red hat and thus leave their diplomatic posts.

Mgr. Micara, the Nuncio of Brussels may go to Paris while the post of Nuncio in Madrid will possibly be reserved for Mgr. Clariac at present in Lisbon.

It is reported that the celebrations will also be marked by a Encyclical which will refer to the organisation of peace.

World's Workless

GENEVA, (By Air Mail.)

That nearly 22 million people or more than 10 per cent. of the world's population are out of work in the 21 leading industrial countries is revealed from the statistics issued by the International Labour Office.

This total does not include two and a half million in German labour camps and millions others unregistered in the Oriental countries like India, etc.

The above figures represent a fall in unemployment of 4 per cent. over the corresponding period of last year and is mainly accounted for by a decline of 432,000 in U. S. A. and 265,000 in Great Britain. Unemployment increased in Denmark, Switzerland, Rumania and the Irish Free State.

percentage of dividends. Now that the Italians have conquered the country the railway will gain great importance through the necessarily huge and steady transport for the Italian troops.

In their present mood, the Italians may choose either: (1) To force France to sell the railway to her, (2) To build a new railway to the Italian coast. Unfortunately, nothing is known about the secretly concluded treaty between Laval and Mussolini in 1935—"Excelsior," Paris.

In spite of repeated assurances to the contrary, to-day the French could hardly say that the Jibuti railway belongs to them.

The whole of the line is now under strong Italian surveillance and nothing can be transported without their permission. Civilians can travel only if they first obtain a special visa from the Army Command in Abyssinia. This no doubt is a reminder to France to speed up the secret conversations for the sale of the railway. The Italians have two excellent weapons to force France to assume a more amiable attitude: Sabotage of the railway and building of a competitive line.—"Dimineața," Bucharest.

Pickings From Universal Press

INDIA ON THE ROAD TO FREEDOM

"On the economic side India's situation has changed very little; India continues to be a province of the city of London," a field for British capital. Enormous rewards are reaped by absentee stockholders wrung out of the toil and abject poverty of the Indian masses. Millions of under-fed men and women with puny bodies and emaciated frames constitute a crying challenge which is greater than political problem.

But India is on its way. Non-co-operation is changing into active leadership in politics barriers to unity are being removed and the word 'Swaraj' is on all tongues. The influence of Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress with his emphasis on economic realism grows rapidly.—"World Events," Connecticut, May 11.

Case Of Abyssinian Collapse

"The comparative ease with which the Abyssinian military power was broken by the Italians in seven months has several explanations. Dynastic jealousies, old Feuds, the lavish use of Italian money in form of bribes and all sorts of promises of favours to come, led to serious treachery among the followers of the Emperor. When the inner history of this campaign comes to be written, it will be found that these serious desertions, followed in some cases, by actual attacks by leaders whose troops had been armed by the Emperor himself, played a great part in the Italian victory."—"The Daily Dispatch," Manchester, May 19.

Abyssinia Sacrificed To The League

"How now, you gentlemen, who opposed the Hoare-Laval Pact—how do you feel?"

Are you still quite jolly or do the thousands of dead Abyssinians you ushered so foolishly into the next world lie heavily on your consciences.

Were I an Ethiopian, it would seem to me to be hard and even scandalous that my countrymen should be slaughtered in order that the League of Nations' union should live, but such is your way.

It is not only Abyssinia that has felt the fatal embrace but China, too, was lured to her doom by the false promises. Every country which the League of Nations Union has befriended has died. It is a startling record—only approached by Jack the Ripper.

Had it not been for you, Abyssinia would have made a deal with Italy—not a particularly alluring arrangement I agree, but infinitely

better than her present sad situation.—Lord Castlerosse in the "Daily Express," May 18.

Sudan In Danger?

It is difficult to avoid the assumption that Italy will one day want to unite Abyssinia with Libya through Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The frontiers across the desert are not clearly defined and, if ever there should be a conflict between Britain and Italy, the real trouble would occur on the Sudan frontier, where Britain is wedged between East and West Italian troops.

It would be more difficult for Italians to advance straight on Egypt. Despite the large Italian colony, there is a feeling in Egypt that if one must have foreign rulers the British are certainly to be preferred. On this field England has built up through decades of work a reputation which the Italians could not easily counter.—"Berliner Tageblatt," Berlin, May 13.

Soviets Are Encircling Japan

It is evident that Soviet Russia is bent on forming an anti-Japanese ring. Besides befriending France she is trying to form a common front with China and the United States against Japan.

China and Japan may easily fall into line against Japan and it is obvious that China greets with as much enthusiasm as Russia, the American plans of armaments, which will furnish U.S.A. with a navy big enough to enable that country to interfere positively into Far Eastern affairs.

In order to whet American hostility against Japan, Soviet Russia has been assiduously preaching the inevitability of a Japan-American war and giving out an exaggerated version of the Far Eastern unrest.—"Osaka Asahi," Tokyo, May 17.

Popular Front To The Test

The real key to the present situation of French Popular Front Government would be the Radicals who once numerically the most powerful party have to-day shrunk to the second order.

The Socialists have now 40 deputies more than the Radicals. The split in the Radical party is a certainty. Some will go over to the Nationalists, others to the Socialists. The real test will come when M. Blum and his followers are obliged—as they have promised—to repeal the Laval decree—relating to the salaries of the victims of the economic cuts.—"Die Stunde," Vienna, May 11.

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Better Interest Yields On British Securities This Year

A STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW

Bombay, May 28. Messrs. Lewis & Jones have issued the following report:—
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
 Since we last reported on the 21st instant, the Government of India has successfully floated at par a 2-3-4 per cent Loan for Rs. 12 crores redeemable 1948/52. Subscriptions to this issue totalled Rs. 30 crores and applicants will receive allotment on a 40 per cent basis. The Loan came as a surprise to the market as it was not anticipated that Government would require to borrow any money this year, but they evidently thought the present a good opportunity to obtain money at a record low rate of interest. The New Loan is at present quoted at As. 3 premium but other issues generally have lost a few annas on the week's trading. 3-12 per cent Paper has been a somewhat dull market sagging at one time to Rs. 98.9, closing this afternoon for ready delivery at Rs. 99. The turnover in the Government Security market continues to be more or less negligible, and whilst the issue of a new Loan has enabled Banks and other Institutions to invest fairly freely without disturbing quotations, there is still a mass of idle money available which should have the effect of keeping Government Security prices more or less steady. The future trend of the market is, however, likely to be affected by Sterling prices which have shown a sagging tendency of late. This is not surprising in view of the uncertain Continental outlook, the recent flood of New Municipal issues and the War time scale of taxation, at present in force in England. Although the British Government has saved about £2,000,000 on its Debt Service, expenditure has risen by approximately the same figure and as there is every prospect of a continuance of £300,000,000 Budgets it would not be surprising if better interest yields become available on British Government Securities during the course of the year.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months Treasury Bills were rejected this week and the sale of Treasury Bills has now been discontinued by the Government of India.
 The Reserve Bank of India rate is unchanged at 3 per cent. According to the latest Bank statement, Government has repaid Ways and Means Advances to the extent of Rs. 4 crores leaving Rs. 2 crores outstanding.

COTTON MILLS

Business transacted in Cotton Mill shares is still of a limited nature, but quotations in some instances show improvement, notably Gokaks, Kohnnoors and New Greats, whilst the shares of the Thackersey Moolji Group have also been marked up. Finlays, Lakshmis and Vishnus are in some demand but sellers are scarce.

MISCELLANEOUS

Speculative activity has revived during the week's trading, but in those shares which are dealt in for Cash the volume of business continues to be limited. The bulk of the week's activity has been confined to Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary and Deferred, with occasional interest being taken in Power and Cement shares.

BANKS

Imperial Banks have met with a fair investment enquiry, the Fully Paid improving to Rs. 155-12 and the Contributors to Rs. 385-10. Reserve Banks are in demand up to Rs. 131-12. Bank of India has sellers at Rs. 120-12, Barodas are wanted and scarce at Rs. 109/4, whilst Centrals, after touching Rs. 34-6, close easier at Rs. 33-6.

RAILWAYS

Railway shares continue in demand and a fair business has been transacted. Mandra Bhons were placed to-day at Rs. 101, Larkanas changed hands at Rs. 106 and small lots of Sialkots at Rs. 110/8.

Ahmed-Prantel	892-8
Central Prov.	97-0
Dhond Baramati	98-0
Gujarat	81-12
Hoshiarpur	95-8
Larkana	106-0
Mandra	99-8
Mymen Rebate	96-8
do Guarantee	96-0
Pachora	96-0
Sara Sirajganj	99-0
Sialkot	110-8
do, new 25 pd.	27-0
Sind Light	79-8
Tapti Valley	778-12
Upper S. Light	101-8

CEMENTS

Slightly more interest has been shown in Cement shares and

prices generally are somewhat better on balance. Bundis have improved from Rs. 36-12 to Rs. 37-8, Indians have been marked up to Rs. 495 while Shahabads are now quoted at Rs. 490 X.D. Uniteds are firmer and better at Rs. 141, whilst Coimbatore changed hands at Rs. 172 to-day. Katni Deferreds have improved on a very fair enquiry from Rs. 2270 to Rs. 2335, but Gwalior are a shade lower at Rs. 1214. Pending more definite information regarding the Merger Scheme, fluctuations are to be expected in this section.

HYDRO ELECTRICS

The undertone in this connection continues to improve and prices of all three Ordinary shares are definitely better. Tata Hydro Ordinary closed at Rs. 169/6 and met with good investment enquiry, whilst the covering of short sales has assisted the rise in Andhra Valley and Tata Power which closed to-day at Rs. 1609 and Rs. 1598-12 respectively. Andhra Valley and Hydro Preference still have buyers, but Power Preference are at present available at Rs. 1565.

TATA IRON & STEEL

Due to speculative purchases, the quotations for Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary and Deferred shares have moved up sharply from Rs. 162/4 and Rs. 616/4 to Rs. 173-12 and Rs. 676-4 respectively. In spite of the substantial improvement in quotations during the month, rates are still being talked to much higher levels by the market. The first Preference are in demand at Rs. 192/8 whilst the Second Preference have changed hands in fair lots between Rs. 167/4 and Rs. 170, to-day's closing price being Rs. 168/4 C.D.

ENGINEERING

Engineering shares have been in some demand although to-day's quotations are below the best touched. Alcock's spurred to Rs. 223-12, closing at Rs. 220, whilst Premier Construction, after touching Rs. 85, closed a shade lower at Rs. 84/8. The 6-1/4 per cent Preference are better at Rs. 107. Josts have buyers at the improved price of Rs. 80/8, whilst McKenzies are unchanged at Rs. 41.

SHIPPING

Scindias have been a good feature and on a strong enquiry have risen from Rs. 161/11 to Rs. 169, whilst Bombay Steamer are also better at Rs. 293-12, with the Preference in demand at Rs. 298-2.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY

A few small lots of Electric Supply shares have changed hands but business in this group continues to be very restricted owing to lack of sellers. Ahmedabad Electric Old shares were done at Rs. 158-12, Broach are wanted at Rs. 11-9, whilst Hyderabad Electrics are on offer at Rs. 270 as against the last listed price of Rs. 240.

INSURANCE

Insurance shares are firm and in some instances prices are better, notably Empire of India at Rs. 675 and Orientals at Rs. 4970. New Indians are steady but unchanged at Rs. 41-12, whilst Jupiters have risen from Rs. 12-2 to Rs. 12-12.

Bombay Telephones have again met with better enquiry and the quotation has risen from Rs. 111 to Rs. 113/4. The 4 per cent Debentures are wanted at Rs. 53/8.

Bombay Burmah Trading shares have returned to popularity and the market this week has been fairly active in them. At one time the Old shares touched Rs. 421/4 but closed somewhat lower to-day at Rs. 416/4. The New shares are in demand at Rs. 145-10 and continue to be absorbed when offered.

Belapur has been a better market and on a fair demand the rate has risen from Rs. 172/8 to Rs. 176/4.

British Burmah Petrols have dropped from Rs. 511/6 to Rs. 513 with sellers over.

Indian Radio Ordinary changed hands at the somewhat better rate of Rs. 502/8 whilst the Deferred shares are in demand up to Rs. 525 as against the existing quotation of Rs. 501/4; no shares appear to be available however.

Shivrajpur continue to meet with a good enquiry and the quotation has been marked up from Rs. 341/2 to Rs. 36.

Industrial Investment Trusts are somewhat easier at Rs. 51.

United Motors are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 28/4.

TERRIBLE FAMINE IN KHULNA

Ramkrishna Mission's Appeal For Funds

The Secretary of the Ramkrishna Mission issues the following appeal:—
 Terrible famine conditions are prevailing, amongst other places, in the Khulna district of Bengal. We have sent a batch of workers to organise relief in the Sathkhira sub-division of that district. From the latest information to hand we learn that they in consultation with the Government relief officers, have taken charge of two Unions in the Shyamnagar Thana. This area is reported to be very badly affected. In addition to the severe scarcity of food, there is a similar scarcity of water, particularly drinking water, which has led to an outbreak of Cholera. Clothes also seem to be an urgent necessity.

Nawbaki has been fixed as our centre. The success of the relief work will depend on a prompt and constant supply of funds by the generous public, to whom we earnestly appeal at this critical hour on behalf of these hundreds of thousands of helpless sufferers. Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the President, Ramkrishna Mission, Belur Math, Howrah, Dist. (Bengal).

PRESIDENCY HEALTH REPORT

The following is the health report for Bombay Presidency for the week ending May 23:
 The presidency cholera figures for the week were 130 attacks and 37 deaths against 85 attacks and 34 deaths in the previous week. These were reported from Satara District only, the previous week's figures being 79-31.
 One death from plague was reported from Karwar town during the week.

SMALL-POX.

Small-Pox figures for the week are:
 Kolaba District 51 attacks and 3 deaths; Kanara 36-7; Belgum 36-6; Bijapur 30-5; Ratnagiri 30-1; East Khandesh 27-3; Nasik 18-2; Surat 17-8; Poona 13-1; Panchmahals 12-2; Ahmednagar 11-2; Dhwar 10-2; West Khandesh 10-0; Bombay Suburban 9-2; Sholapur 8-0; Satara 5-1; Thana 2-0; Broach 1-3; Ahmedabad 1-1 and Bombay City 47-38. Total 374 attacks and 88 deaths against 555-99 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Ten attacks and 7 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 7 attacks and 2 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 5 attacks and 2 deaths; East Khandesh District 0-1; Bombay city 4-3; and Poona city 1-1.

Western's Manager Visits Belgaum Branch

The Manager of the Western India Life Insurance Co. Ltd., Satara, paid a visit to Belgaum from the 14th to 22nd inst., and met the Coy's Agents, Directors, sympathisers and members of the Advisory Board for Karnataka.

The manager, Mr. K. Y. Joshi, went to Belgaum on 19th inst., at the request of the Company's General Agent, Mr. S. V. Joshi, at Belgaum and other agents in the district. In Mr. Gilganchi's bungalow he met the members of the Company's Advisory Board for Karnataka Diwan Bahadur Annasaheb Lathe, Mr. M. R. Bade, Mr. Gilganchi and Rao Bahadur Angadi. The manager briefly acquainted these gentlemen with the Company's history from its inception, the work it has done so far, in the life insurance field, its economic management and its strong financial position. He also drew their attention to the vigorous progress, the Company is making in the Belgaum District. The manager's request to lend their support to push up the business of the Company in Dharwar and Belgaum Districts was gladly accepted by the Members of the Advisory Board.

On 21st inst. a meeting of the Company's Agents at Belgaum and in the district was held in Dr. Kamata's Bungalow under the presidency of Mr. M. R. Bade, a member of the Company's Advisory Board and Manager of the Industrial Settlement at Belgaum. Mr. C. V. Joshi, the general agent, introduced the manager and the president to the agents assembled. In the meeting, ways and means of furthering the cause of the Company and difficulties of the agents, were discussed. A silver tea-set was presented to the Manager.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

(Continued from page 6.)

the company's capital to the extent of Rs. 29,60,530 are entitled between themselves to 75,351 votes and the holders of promoters' shares (which are now held almost exclusively by the managing director, Mr. Walchand Hirachand) who have contributed to the capital of the company to the extent of Rs. 1,13,250 only are entitled to 35,000 votes. In other words the promoters' shares possess 31.5 per cent. of the total voting rights by contributing to the total capital of the company to the extent of 4.25 per cent. only, while the ordinary and preference shareholders are entitled to 68.5 per cent. only of the total voting rights although they have contributed 95.75 per cent. of the total capital. This disparity which is very striking is accounted for by the fact that promoters' shares of much lower denomination carry the same voting rights as the ordinary and preference shares of much higher denominations. The result is that the holders of promoters' shares, by reason of the excessive voting rights conferred upon them, can defy the wishes of the ordinary and preference shareholders and perpetuate the control of the undertaking in their hands. Instances can be multiplied but I do not think it is necessary to do so. Dealing with this point the "Economist" observes:—"Disproportionate division of voting power, whatever the means used to achieve it, reduces the 'bonafide' investor's assurance that he will be given a fair deal." This point also came under the investigation of the Canadian Commission on Price Spreads. Dealing with it the Commission make the following recommendation:—"We recommend also that steps should be taken to simplify the capital structure of corporations by limiting the classes of shares that may be henceforth offered to the public, to common and preferred without any of the numerous subdivisions that now so often confuse and mislead the investor, and facilitate the concentration of control in the hands of entrepreneurial groups. Allied to this provision would be a stipulation that every share offered, both common and preferred, should bear equal voting rights. Management shares should be prohibited." In my opinion the system of issuing management or deferred shares with disproportionate voting rights deserves serious attention at the hands of the Legislature. If it is not possible to enact suitable provisions in order to regulate voting rights I would go to the length of suggesting that in the interest of purity of administration the system should be abolished as recommended by the Canadian Commission.

Special Resolutions
 Clause 27 of the Bill amends Section 81 of the existing Act on the lines of Section 117 of the English Act, that is to say, it abolishes the necessity for the confirmation of a special resolution by a second general meeting popularly known as the confirmatory meeting, but requires 21 days' notice to be given of the meeting at which the special resolution is passed. There are many who think that the change is not in the right direction. Although a resolution, having once been passed by a three-fourths majority at the first meeting, is not likely to be thrown out at the confirmatory meeting, there are people who believe that some new fact might come to light which might change the view of those who may have voted for the resolution with the result that they might vote against it at the confirmatory meeting.

In view of the fact that notices of meetings are to be given in accordance with the provisions contained in Clause 26 of the Bill sub-section 3 of our Sec. 81 should be amended by substituting the words "by this Act" for the words "by the Articles" at the end of the sub-section.

(To Be Continued.)

Abhyankar Memorial Committee Resignations

NAGPUR (By Mail)
 Seth Jannalal Bajaj is understood to have tendered his resignation of the Abhyankar Memorial Committee. The General Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Bharuka, also followed suit.

It may be recalled that after the demise of Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, M.L.A., about a year and a half ago, two memorial committees were formed, one with Seth Jannalal Bajaj as president and Dr. N. B. Khare and other Congressmen as members; and the other with Sir Hari Singh Gour as president and some non-Congressmen as members.

Now the question of a suitable memorial to the late Mr. M. V. Abhyankar appears to be under the consideration of a few individuals, one of whom said they had waited long enough to see what the two committees were going to do.—A.P.

BATTLE OF LIGHTS

Company's Point Of View In Suburban Controversy

(From A Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Sunday.
 A survey of the present negotiations between the Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Co. Ltd., and the Vile Parle Municipality provides the following information. The Company offered the Municipality for their next contract rates which constituted a reduction of nearly 18 per cent. on their present contract rates. This offer was made in January last and the Company's year closed on the 31st March.

The Company then further offered to review the proposals made in January on completion of an analysis of the past year's working and in order to meet the convenience of the Municipality offered to extend the period of the current Agreement to 30th September at the lower rates offered in January and, we understand, are prepared to extend the period of the contract still further if this date is found to be inconvenient to the Municipality.

As a matter of interest, the rate offered to the Municipality in January offers a lower cost per annum for 800 street lights than the rate offered for the supply of 350 Patromax lamps and which, according to the Press, the Municipality are considering accepting.

Conditions during the past year have shown a very considerable increase in the Company's business both in units consumed and consumers connected. These increases combined with a slight reduction in the cost of energy provided by the Hydro Companies can have no other effect than to make an estimation of revised rates a most intricate subject and one which consequently requires most careful investigation.

Another point emphasised by the Company's representative was that experience throughout the world went to show that the greatest asset that a Public Utility Company can have is a satisfied consumer and that consequently no pains consonant with the safeguarding of the shareholders' interests will be spared to attain this end.

It is also obvious that in its own interests the aim of every well-conducted Electric Supply Company is to increase its sales which can most rapidly be done by cheapening the price of electrical energy. When this policy can be effected, the increased sales help to increase the revenue of the undertaking as a set off against lower prices received. The limiting factor for any reduction is the margin of prices between the cost of delivering the electrical energy to the consumer and the price the latter pays for it. When this margin is a narrow one, the Company is obliged to exercise great caution in effecting rate reductions as the loss in revenue from a known number of units sold can be easily calculated, but the set off in the shape of increased revenue from increased sales must necessarily be to a great extent a matter of conjecture as this is solely dependent upon the additional use made of the energy by the individual consumer.

GENERAL RAINFALL IN KONKAN

POONA, May 31.
 The Bay monsoon continues active in Lower Burma, while the Arabian Sea branch is still weak. Rainfall is nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bihar and Orissa and Bengal.

A few falls occurred in Chota Nagpur, Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras. Temperatures are markedly above normal in North-west Frontier and Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Gya 7 inches; Mergul, Amherst, Kyaukpuy, Akyab, Cuttack, and Cherrapunji 3 inches; Bassein, Mandalay, Tougong and Cochín 2 inches; Dhubri and Shillong 1 1/2 inch; Diamond Island, Travancore, Salem and Bora 1 inch.

FORECAST: Rainfall will continue to be widespread in Burma, Malabar and Konkan and recur locally in Orissa, Bengal and Assam.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.
 Heavy rain will continue locally in Lower Burma during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

DEOGHAR MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

RANCHI, May 30
 The local Government notifies supersession of Deoghar Municipality in Santal Parganas district for two years from June 3 as the Commissioners of the Municipality have been found incompetent to perform their duties.

Mr. Premnarayan Chaube, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, has been appointed special officer. The Deoghar Municipality, till recently, was under partial supersession.—A.P.

SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, May 30.
 P and O S.N. Coy's s.s. Rajputana of 9455 Reg. tons, Capt. W. A. Cotching, arrived from Yokohama via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Vasna of 2026 Reg. tons, Capt. F. Harrison, arrived from Basra via Khorramshahr, Abadan, Bushire and Karachi with passengers, dates and general cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy's Kenya of 4946 Reg. tons, Capt. J. H. Longhurst, arrived from Darban via Lou Marques, Beira, D'Salaam and Mombassa with passengers and general cargo.

Lionel Edward's Swedish s.s. Nanking of 3486 Reg. tons, Capt. F. N. Bargestrom, arrived from Gothenburg via Brevik, Oslo, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Port Said and Karachi with general cargo.

DEPARTURE

Bombay, May 30.
 O S Kaisha's Japan Line s.s. Shunko Maru of 5027 Reg. tons, Capt. M. Inoue, sailed for Kobe via Penang and China, Japan Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Kenya of 4946 Reg. tons, Capt. J. H. Longhurst, sailed for Bhavnagar in ballast.

P and O S.N. Coy's Mail s.s. Rajputana of 9455 Reg. tons, Capt. W. A. Cotching, sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

James Finlay and Coy's s.s. Serbino of 2647 Reg. tons, Capt. A. Norbury, sailed for Karachi, Calcutta and Cochin with local and same bottom cargo.

O S Kaisha's Japan Line Iwate-san Maru of 4059 Reg. tons, Capt. K. Sakai, sailed for Karachi in ballast.

Scindia Steam Navg. Coy's s.s. Golden Gate of 2950 Reg. tons, Capt. R. Jensen, sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

EXPORTS

Bombay, May 30.
 S.S. Liebenfels for Hamburg: 7 bales akund cotton B 'Harakchand and Co.; 26 bales cotton waste clean M. Narotandas and Co.; 72 bales cotton Tex. Products Ltd.

For Copenhagen:—100 bales cotton fly V A Save and Co.
 For Bremen:—19 bales cotton Bombay Co., Ltd.

For Gothenburg:—12 bales cotton fly V P Maskal.

For Ghent:—165 bales cotton Suleman and Co.

For Antwerp:—210 bales cotton fly V P Maskal; 310 bales cotton Suleman and Co., Ltd.

S.S. Werdenfels for Antwerp:—1250 tons manganese ore Sh. Syndicate Ltd.
 S.S. City of Corinth for Liverpool

pool:—175 bales cotton waste clean G M Vyas; 110 bales cotton waste only G M Vyas; 2000 packets mayabollams R. Bachubhai; 51 drums castor oil A. Hargovand and Co.; 115 bales wool raw A. J. Calcuttawalla; 27 bales goat hair The Eastern Wool Trd.

For Manchester:—102 drums castor oil A. Hargovandas and Co.; 750 bales cotton Bombay Co., Ltd.; S.S. China Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton N. Nagsee and Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, May 30.
 S.S. Ranenfels, agents L. Edwards, from Hamburg and Bremen:—431 pkgs. glass bottles; 52 cases buttons; 19 cases glass beads; 16 cases tin ware; 18 cases c. p. goods; 24 cases imitation jewellery; 60 cases card boards; 1191 cases glass bangles; 35 cases cutlery; 16 cases card boards; 12 cases stationery; 33 cases pencils; 32 bundles boards; 1652 bales paper; 274 cases machinery; 252 pkgs. sewing machines and parts; 55 cases glass ware; 23 cases glass jars; 52 cases elect. goods; 49 cases medicines; 132 drums caustic soda; 601 cases beer; 12 pkgs. toilet goods; 150 cks. lypo sulphates of soda; 32 drums bleaching powder; 35 drums magnesium chloride; 34 cases toys; 154 cases earthen ware; 268 bundles hurricane lanterns; 50 pcs. cylinders; 39 cases tools; 23 cases elec. bulbs; 60 cases locks; 331 drums mercury oil; 48 pcs. iron tyres; 90 cases alum. sheet; 200 bundles y.m. squares; 262 bundles y.m. sheet; 25 bags motor lorry parts; 475 cases iron chains; 107 cases camphor powder; 100 cases heel tips; 93 cases rivets; 125 bags rivets; 155 pcs. galv. plates; 479 bundles iron tubes; 50 cases wire nails; 95 pcs. poles; 3921 bundles m.s. baling hoops; 121 pkgs. tyres and tubes; 1012 bundles m.s. bars.

From Antwerp:—43 cases rough glass; 17 cases raw films; 8 cases photo goods; 89 bales paper; 29 drums chicory; 50 cases chocolate; 15 cases cheese; 35 drums bleaching powder; 50 bags maize starch; 56 cases lead; 53 cases chemicals; 100 drums sulphide of sodium; 110 cases window glass; 1615 pkgs. dyes and paste; 56 cases cement; 20 cases silk yarn; 300 pcs. steel poles; 113 bundles iron pipes; 256 rolls wire netting; 325 pcs. m.s. sheets; 143 drums mineral oil; 30 cases art. silk yarn.

From Rotterdam:—250 bales fatina; 25 cases salad oil; 38 pkgs. cheese; 84 bales paper; 40 cases chrome alum; 1211 bags sugar; 323 pkgs. dyes and paste; 51 drums acetic acid; 38 drums paint; 30 cases codliver oil; 1990 bundles baling hoops; 27 bundles expended metal; 813 bundles m.s. circles; 455 pcs. m.s. plates; 1252 pcs. m.s. sheet; 264 bundles m.s. sheet.

From Baltic Port:—339 pcs. aspen logs.

From Port Said:—475 bales cotton raw

A Bold Step

SUPPORT TO CONGRESS BEING HELD IN A VILLAGE

A well-known veteran Congressman of Poona, writes:—

I have not the least objection if the Congress session is held in a village. On the contrary I am a stalwart supporter of the village. I think Maharashtra has taken the boldest and revolutionary step in changing the venue of the Congress from city to village. As the associations like the A. I. V. I. A. and A. I. S. A. have justified their rightful place in the Congress programme, it was in the fitness of things that the Congress should go to the village and the Kisans should have the privilege of having the session in their midst. Had

the Congress session been held in some city in Maharashtra, it have been held in the same manner, with the same pomp and in the same grandeur as the Bombay session. But that would be no speciality of Maharashtra. I know the village Congress may lack in the outward pomp and decoration, but Congress among the masses means a lot. We must not mind the inconveniences of the village life for a couple of days and must be prepared to participate in the hardships of the Kisans, if we are really bent on ameliorating the lot of the masses. We must be ready to suffer with them.

Madras A. I. Khadi And Swadeshi Exhibition

Madras, (By Mail)
 Mr. S. Satyanarayan, President, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee writes: The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee has resolved to run the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition this year also during the Christmas.

About one hundred stalls will be constructed, out of which 80 stalls alone will be available for Swadeshi manufacturers. Last year, there was a very great demand for looking stalls, but we were forced to reject many applications. I am making this announcement early this year, with a view to enable Swadeshi manufacturers and dealers to apply earlier. If there is a large demand in time, we shall arrange to construct more stalls.

Swadeshi manufacturers are requested to communicate with the Secretaries, All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, Congress House, Mount Road, Madras.

EDUCATION OF POOR MUSLIMS

Rs. 20,000 Donations By Retired Civil Surgeon

ALIGARH, May 31.

Khan Sahib Dr. Mahmood Ismail Khan, retired Civil Surgeon, Agra, has under certain conditions given a donation of Rs. 20,000 to the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, to create an educational trust for the poor and deserving Muslim students. Dr. Mahmood Ismail is a munificent donor in the cause of Muslim education and has always donated large sum of money to many educational institutions including the Conference.—United Press.

JUPITER
GENERALhas various schemes of
LIFE INSURANCE to
suit all J9

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1936

JUPITER
GENERALwill gladly supply full
particulars about life in-
surance for mere asking.
J10

Ambedkar's Tirade Against Mahatma

Decides To Leave Hindu Fold

BUT HIS NEW RELIGION STILL A SECRET

What was expected to be a surprise statement was made by Dr. Ambedkar in the course of a two-hour speech he made at the Bombay Presidency Mahar Conference which commenced its session on Sunday morning at Dadar.

Choice For Bombay Mahars

In the course of his speech Dr. Ambedkar indicted severely the caste-Hindus, criticised the Hindu religion and expressed no belief in the reformers, with Gandhiji, the author of the non-co-operation movement at their head whom he regarded as a person who did not want to wound the feeling of the caste-Hindus by offering Satyagraha for the emancipation of the depressed class people.

"NOT A CHILD'S PLAY"

At the outset the speaker emphasised the need for "untouchables" to change their religion and said that conversion was not a child's play nor a subject for some parlour talk but that it was a subject which concerned the lives of millions. If conversion was to be successful all the preliminaries should be carried out.

Since his Yeola declaration, the depressed classes expressed their opinion on that great issue but so far, he added, no attempt had been made to gather together the depressed classes at one meeting for purposes of arriving at a final decision one way or the other.

The speaker felt that he could not engage himself in tackling the preliminaries of conversion, unless he knew what decision the depressed class people were going to take. The conference was held in order to enable him to know their mind.

Explaining the reason for having confined the Conference only to the "mahars," Dr. Ambedkar said that he wanted to ascertain the views of each community of depressed classes individually on that issue.

SOCIAL AND SPIRITUAL

As far as he could see, the issue could be viewed mainly under two aspects—social and spiritual. The proper way of understanding the question was to know as to what exactly they meant by untouchability. To use the Marxian phrase untouchability was a class-struggle between the "touchables" and the untouchables. It was also true that the struggle was not over economic issue but primarily over the question of social status. All the same it was a class struggle in final analysis.

Coming to the question of Hindu religion, Dr. Ambedkar asked the people whether sufficient justice had been done to them according to the definition of religion given by late Bal Gangadhar Tilak who said that a true religion would protect all its devotees both indi-

vidually and collectively. If they wanted to remain in the Hindu fold, the speaker pointed out, they should fight for their birthright but they could not do so because they had neither the man power nor money which was essential to carry on the struggle. And how to derive that strength? The speaker asked. That was the main problem that confronted them. Experience had shown them that the oppressed were helped by the members of their own religion. That being the case, it was obvious that if the depressed classes wished to acquire strength and win in the class-struggle they could not remain in their isolation. They must therefore become "kith and kin" of some other religion FOISTED ON THEM?

As regards the spiritual aspect of religion, he said Hinduism had failed to provide the Depressed classes with propitious environment. He remarked that the objections raised so far against the proposed change of religion had left him thoroughly unconvinced. He also did not regard that the Hindu religion had been consciously accepted by their forefathers but he felt that they had been forced to live in that religion and that religion was foisted upon them without any equality of status.

The speaker had also no belief in the reformers. Gandhiji, the author of the non-co-operation movement, was afraid, in his opinion, to wound the feelings of the caste-Hindus and had not offered Satyagraha in the interests of the Depressed classes and for their emancipation.

The Hindus had often repeated that the untouchables could not depend upon them. And if they had to depend upon their own strength for the betterment of their position, as the caste-Hindus, that they relied on their own ears, then the speaker asked the audience what was the good of seeking their advice or attaching any importance to their advice. The change of religion, it might be argued, the speaker said, involved a change of name. The speaker did not mind having a different religion with a different name as long as it did not bear any sting or slur.

As far as the speaker was concerned he had already decided. Now he waited for their decision. If their decision was the same, they had to ask themselves the following questions; whether they

ORISSA AND NIEMEYER AWARD

Nilkanth Das On Govt.'s Halting Demand

CUTTACK, May 30. Pandit Nilkanth Das, M.L.A., interviewed by the "United Press" on the views of the Orissa Government on Sir Otto Niemeyer's Report and its recommendations in regard to Orissa said:—

"The Orissa Government's criticism on Sir Otto Niemeyer's allotment for Orissa is a new document for the people who had no experience of such a thing before. This newness gives it a peculiar inviting glamour so flattering to our racial sentiment. It is for the first time in the history of British India that Orisians find their own Government pressing for their claim. Under such circumstances public criticism is half-choked in the field. But looking dispassionately the claims are well-conceived and well-reasoned though the actual demand is rather halting. The poor demand for rupees ten lakhs in each case, however, is not at all reasonable. That the Centre should give a contribution to provinces under the coming Reforms is not a matter of grace, but it is a duty."

Fandit Das further added: "Our Provincial Government should remember that of all provinces, in India, Orissa has a special claim to receive sumptuous funds for its nation-building departments from the Central Government. Orissa pays all indirect taxes without any hope of return. Even in the demand for the distribution of the income-tax this fact should be remembered. Had Orissa been completely autonomous State, it could cripple the Central Government by four crores if not more. For this Orissa gets nothing in return, whereas all other provinces thrive more or less on account of this payment from the Central Government in their industrial and commercial prosperity."—United Press.

had decided to change the religion or to remain in the Hindu fold and if they changed their religion what other religion they had to embrace.

If those people who met him were to follow him, they would have one religion. If they did not want to decide the first question, the second question would not arise. As far as the speaker was concerned he had decided to change his religion. If those people who met there had decided in the same manner then they would be confronted with the second question and upon that question depended the entire fate of "untouchables" for it involved far-reaching consequences. If those who met there did not want to follow him, the speaker would not be grieved for in that case, the responsibility would not be his. In that Conference they were going to decide which religion they should embrace.

TRUTH, ONLY RELIGION
The speaker then concluded his speech with a question from the teachings of Buddha who had said that Truth was the only religion and in that religion all would be equal.
(Mr. B. S. Venkatarao's Presidential Address on page 9).

BR. POLICY IN PALESTINE

Need For Indian Muslims' Support To Arabs' Cause

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, May 30. Dr. Mahmudullah Jang, prominent Nationalist Muslim leader and formerly Secretary, Unity Conference, in a press statement urges the Indian Muslims for recording strong protest at the alarming Palestine situation. He says: I am thoroughly ashamed of the existing organisations and leaders of my community. They have brought Muslims to the stage where even the gravest incidents in Jazirat-ul-Arab do not rouse them to action. They dare not even examine the critical situation that has arisen out of the unjust migration laws.

Mr. Mahmudullah charges Sir Arthur Wauchoppe's with the entire responsibility for the Palestine Civil War. His admiration is arousing discontent in the entire Muslim world which was sure to jeopardise British prestige in India, Egypt, Iraq and Africa. He appeals to Britain for a friendly gesture to the Muslim world by protecting Palestine Arabs, and suggests to Indian

ATTEMPTED ENTRY INTO GURUDWARA

Intruder Put Under Arrest

LAHORE, May 31. Shahidganj was again the cause of some sensation in the city this morning when a Kabuli Pathan attempted to enter the Gurdwara Bhaitarasingh at the back of the Shahidganj Gurdwara. It appears that the Pathan arrived at Lahore to-day and proceeded direct to the Gurdwara from the railway station. As he was going to enter it, the Sewadar on duty at the gate obstructed him whereupon followed an exchange of blows between them. Meanwhile an alarm was raised and the police came to the spot. The Pathan was put under arrest on a charge of criminal trespass.

It may be recalled that only about a week ago another Muslim had forced his entry into the Shahidganj Gurdwara and made an attempt on the lives of the inmates there.—United Press.

Muslim the organising of a Palestine Conference for preventing the destruction of the holy city of Jerusalem and protecting the legitimate interests of the Arabs.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED YOURSELF AS A VOTER?

If Not, Do So At Once

REMEMBER

The last day for registering your name in the electoral roll is July 3 for Bombay City and July 10 for all other Constituencies.

You have a vote if you are 21 years of age and have resided in the Constituency for at least six months.

AND

You pay income tax

or

Occupy as owner or tenant a house of not less than Rs. 60 annual rental value in Bombay or a house of not less than Rs. 18 annual rental value in any urban area.

or

Have passed the Matriculation or the School-leaving Certificate Examination of Bombay University or an equivalent examination

or

Being a retired, pensioned, discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of regular army or of the auxiliary force or of the Indian Territorial Force or of Police Force, have served in the force for not less than four years.

or

You pay Rs. 8 or more annually as land revenue either as holder or tenant

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR WOMEN.

If she is literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by her.

If she is the wife of a person paying income-tax or paying a monthly rent of Rs. 10.

(Registration on application for these additional qualifications).

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR HARIJANS.

If he is a literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by the person.

Application forms are available at the Congress House and the Offices of all District Congress Committees in the City.

Jawaharlal's Autobiography

ONE OF THE BASIC BOOKS OF AN EPOCH

LONDON, (By Air Mail). "JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY." Bodley Head. 15s.

If we leave Gandhi out of the reckoning, as by reason of his uniqueness we must, the author of this book is the most remarkable leader produced by modern India, writes Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe in the "News Chronicle."

He is an English educated Eramhin. In philosophy entirely modern he is a rationalist and socialist, and is yet accepted by his fellow-countrymen and treated by the British Government as the most powerful colleague of Mahatma Gandhi, with whose conception of life he is in complete disagreement.

Jawaharlal Nehru is a most unusual man. His personal record is of absorbing interest. It will have a place on the never long shelf reserved for the basic books of an epoch.

HARROW AND CAMBRIDGE

The Nehru family comes from Kashmir. Jawaharlal, who is 47, was born in Allahabad, the son of Motilal Nehru, a lawyer-statesman who would have added distinction to any Cabinet. He went to Harrow and Trinity, Cambridge, and thence to the Inner Temple. He was at home in England, and is sure that he will never unlearn the habits of life and feeling acquired among us.

He was 30 years old in 1919, when Gandhi, after the Amritsar shooting, raised the standard of Non-co-operation.

That was Mr. Nehru's initiation. He became secretary of the National Congress and almost at once leader of the hosts of Young India, who gave their impassioned adherence to Gandhi while finding in the younger man the political ideas towards which the times were driving them.

The heart of this book is the tragedy of Indian Nationalism between the first campaign of civil disobedience and the later crusade which began in 1930 with the

Salt March to the sea and was ended, after a stage of rigorous police repression with the Mahatma's abandonment of Civil Disobedience and his full dedication to the cause of the Untouchables.

Mr. Nehru describes the Gandhist dictatorship of the Nationalist movement. The Mahatma made Swaraj (home rule) a word of power. But, as Mr. Nehru reminds us, he was "delightfully vague", he would never define the goal of his unparalleled crusade. His strength, as the world came to see, lay in his terrific power of fusing the masses and compelling them to accept his idea of non-violence.

In 1931, before his visit to England, Gandhi commanded the devotion of a greater multitude of human beings than any leader known to history.

What happened thereafter is told in convincing detail by Mr. Nehru. He is throughout generous and modest, but candid as the modern ought always to be.

He confesses that he does not understand the background of Gandhi's thought. He holds that science and the modern world must be accepted. He has always been attracted by big machines and rapid travel. Gandhi's glorification of poverty contradicts Mr. Nehru's deepest economic conviction, while the Gandhist acceptance of landlordism and the traditional status of the peasant is for him a denial of the central truth of the agrarian order as it must now be shaped.

Jawaharlal Nehru is endowed with fine gifts of intellectual and character. He is an incorruptible patriot. And he has served seven terms in prison. For the greater part of the time covered by this record of his activities he has been behind the bars.

Every sensitive person, as he comes to the end of a deeply moving experience, will find himself echoing Mr. Nehru's question: "To what end was all this—to what end?" A truly imperial Government would have won him over.

Mysoreans in Bombay.

The day started with sports for children, and it created a rare enthusiasm and pleasure to see the young kids frisking in the pleasant weather. There was the usual distribution of tiffin and coffee among the young contestants and their elders.

In the evening the spacious lawn of the Mysore Association was filled with Mysoreans and those interested in Mysore, for the purpose of conveying the loyal greetings of the Mysoreans and their sincere wishes and prayers for the long life of their ruler.

The evening's programme started with light refreshments for those present at the function.

INTERESTING FUNCTION

Mr. K. Ramaswamy presided. After distribution of toys and prizes to the children, there was a light musical interlude. Mr. Premanand and his party gave half an hour's nice North Indian music followed by South Indian music by Mr. and Mrs. Parthasarathy. Then followed a few words from Mr. Ramjanally Ebrahim. He extolled the forward industrial policy of the Government of Mysore, which was due, in a great degree according to him, to the sagacity of its ruler.

Mr. Ramaswamy then spoke a few words in appreciation of the great qualities of the Mysore ruler. He referred to the Maharaja's benevolent attitude towards his subjects they were.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—

The Traitor's Gate

